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24 PAGES 150 FILS

ARAB TIMES

India fails to send rocket into space

BANGALORE, India, July 13. (Reuters): India's ambitious space programme suffered another blow today when its second attempt to launch a 39-tonne four-stage rocket failed minutes after blast-off.

Space Commission chairman Udit Ramchandra Rao told reporters the fault appeared to be in the first stage of the rocket.

He said mission control lost contact 210 seconds after the 39-tonne four-stage rocket lifted off from the southern island of Sriharikota.

Abnormal

Rao told reporters the failure was due to the "abnormal behaviour" of the first stage of the rocket carrying a 150 kg (300 pound) weather satellite into orbit.

But he added: "One has to suspect everything now, go back and look into everything."

It was the failure of the first stage that doomed the first attempt to launch India's biggest rocket in March, 1987. That plunged into the Bay of Bengal 164 seconds after blast-off.

The sprawling country relies heavily on communications satellites and weather satellites to monitor the annual monsoon which determines food production for its 800 million people.

INSIDE

24-page issue
today
A 4-page (9-12)
supplement
on France



'We will stand firm against terrorism'

Kuwait seeks arms to defend itself: Premier

in the international waters of the Arabian Gulf.

His response came after a questioner sought his reaction to a call made by the Turkish prime minister earlier in the day saying the US needs to pull its forces back from the Gulf.

Sheikh Saad added that the ships in the Gulf region belong to a number of countries and include those of the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Holland, and others. In addition, these foreign vessels have been in the Gulf since 1945.

He said that Kuwait "fully appreciates the reflagging and the escorting by the United States, but the real reason these American ships are there is to ensure the international waters are kept open."

Sacrifices

"Although a small country, Kuwait will not hesitate to make great sacrifices in defending our land, rights and national sovereignty."

Sheikh Saad was addressing the American media during a lunch at the National Press Club of Washington.

His speech was carried live nationwide by C-Span television network and more than 500 public radio stations across the US.

During a press conference after his speech, Sheikh Saad said that the US naval forces in the Gulf are there not only to protect the Kuwaiti tankers but to guarantee the freedom of navigation.

Acceptance

In his speech, Sheikh Saad outlined Kuwait's positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestinian uprising, the Iran-Iraq war, the conflict in Lebanon, the reflagging of Kuwaiti tankers, Kuwait's policy on arms purchase, and terrorism.

He also used the occasion to thank the US for its support and lauded the friendship between the two countries.

In his statement on the Iran-Iraq war, the Crown Prince emphasised Kuwait's view that "any settlement must be based



Sheikh Saad lays a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery. (Reuters wirephoto)

on Security Council resolution 598" which calls for a ceasefire and a negotiated settlement.

Sheikh Saad used his public address before the American media to call on Iran "to respond positively to the appeals of the international community" by

declaring its acceptance of this resolution.

"The experience of the last eight years has shown that there can be no comprehensive solution to this conflict except through negotiations."

Failing this, Sheikh Saad

added, the Security Council members should assume their responsibility in taking the necessary steps to put an end to this tragic war.

In discussing the Iran-Iraq war and emphasising the threat it poses to the countries of the region, to Kuwait, and to international shipping, the Prime Minister also spoke clearly and with firmness about the threat of terrorism to Kuwait and Kuwaiti interests.

Condemn

"Like other peace-loving nations, we strongly condemn all acts of terror against innocent civilians," Sheikh Saad declared.

He added emphatically: "We will continue to stand firm against terrorism. We will neither be intimidated by terror nor submit to their demands."

And in this regard, he welcomed the recent declaration by the Toronto economic summit conference of industrialised countries which hailed Kuwait's firm stand against terrorism.

Sheikh Saad described his talks with President Reagan as "warm, friendly and constructive, reflecting the close ties of friendship and co-operation existing between our two countries."

The Crown Prince explained the reasons which prompted

(Continued on Page 2)

Kuwait will study proposal

Britain offers an array of arms

By Jadranka Porter

BRITAIN is prepared to beef up Kuwait's defence capabilities with tanks, operational and training aircraft, patrol vessels, and mine disposal equipment for land and sea. British Defence Secretary George Younger said yesterday.

But he added that he was not taking home any firm orders.

The weapons issue was high on the agenda in his talks with Kuwaiti officials but "it was not the principal objective of my visit," said Younger at the end of a two-day visit to Kuwait which he described as successful.

Said Younger: "We do business with Kuwait in a big way. Kuwait is a large customer and this is going to continue."

Kuwait's Defence Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmed told reporters that Kuwait would look into the British arms offer and if it is found suitable the talks will continue.

Briefed

The British official held talks with HH the Amir, acting Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed, Defence Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmed and Interior Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah.

Younger briefed the Kuwaiti officials on the activities of the Royal Navy in the Gulf and on the British attitude towards ending the Iran-Iraq war.

Younger said: "Arabs states and Kuwait in particular look very carefully at a variety of equipment on offer and choose the best for their purpose. They always look for keenest competition in price. We do the same and we understand the way in which Kuwait does business."

LARGE

He declined to disclose the value of Britain's arms deal with Saudi Arabia saying that the details were still being negotiated. The Saudi order, he was a large addition to Al Yamama project involving aircraft and naval equipment.

Younger pointed out that Britain had no plans to extend the Armilla patrol operation to the northern reaches of the Gulf.



"Much as we would like to help our friends further, we simply do not have the resources to do more than we are doing."

He said Britain was making a bigger contribution than any other nation towards the protection of merchant shipping in the southern Gulf. The Royal Navy, he said, escorts about 80 vessels every month in and out of the waterway.

"That is more than (what) all other nations added together (are doing)," said Younger.

The Royal Navy has three frigates, three mine hunters and support vessels in the southern Gulf. The Belgian and the Dutch minesweepers are also under the British operational control.

Blamed

Younger blamed "this completely unnecessary war" for the shooting down by the US Navy of an Iranian airliner on July 3 but hinted that the British warships' position in the Gulf is somewhat different than that of the US Navy as the Royal Navy does not expect to be attacked.

"We are merely exercising a right of free passage. For that reason I would not expect Royal Navy ships to be attacked," said Younger. "But of course like any other ship if they were attacked they would have to defend themselves."

Unlike the US Navy the Armilla patrol has never engaged in skirmishes against the Iranians.

Kuwait buying 245 Soviet armoured carriers

Arab Times report

KUWAIT'S Defence Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmed said yesterday that Kuwait had ordered 245 armoured personnel carriers (APCs) of the BMP 2 type from the Soviet Union in an arms purchase deal signed last Saturday.

He declined to put the figure to the contract but diplomats in Kuwait estimate that the cost per vehicle ranges between \$500,000 and \$1 million. A Kuwaiti daily has put the value of the entire deal at US \$300 million.

Farewell

Sheikh Nawaf was speaking to reporters at the airport where he bid farewell to the departing British Defence Secretary, George Younger.

Diplomats in Kuwait said that the Soviet BMP 2 APCs are beyond any doubt valuable equipment which Kuwait's military had wanted for years.

"They are the traditional strong armoured vehicles used by Warsaw Pact forces," a European diplomat said.

The deal with the Soviets was struck after two years of negotiations and testing and following some hesitations on the part of Kuwait.

It is believed that there have been several bidders for the sale of APCs as they are not considered to be sophisticated equipment in many countries.

Diplomats presume that the latest Kuwaiti-Soviet arms deal

(Continued on Page 2)

Stay out of politics, Benazir warns Army

Zia asked to hold free elections



Benazir waves to supporters from a jeep upon her arrival in Lahore. (Reuters wirephoto)

Rafsanjani sends feelers to US

VIENNA, July 13. (KUNA): Iran's Parliamentary Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani has sent messages to the US officials expressing a keen desire to normalise relations with the West, an expert in Iranian politics said here today.

Rafsanjani's messages, sent through the Swiss and Algerian embassies in Tehran, indicated that the recent downing of an Iranian Airbus by US forces in the Arabian Gulf would not be a hindrance to better relations between Tehran and Washington, the expert said.

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(Continued on Page 2)

Worries over Iranian retaliation

Gulf shippers remain on alert

yesterday's US-Iranian clash, the first since the USS Vincennes shot down on July 3 an Iranian airliner.

"Everything is being extra careful now," a Dubai shipping source said.

The source said the "Iranians are out for revenge but will pick the time and place that suits them — preferably out of reach of the US Navy."

He said skippers of neutral vessels plying through the volatile waterway were more willing now to request help by radio from US warships if they come under Iranian attack.

"Some skippers have been reluctant to issue Mayday calls," the source said, for fear the Iranians may punish them by attacking them again before help can arrive.

Shippers said everyone was taking extra care in the Gulf after

they are now prepared to ask the US Navy for assistance."

Fear of retaliation among seafarers was aroused after two US Navy helicopters came under fire yesterday from two Iranian gunboats, as they answered a Panamanian-registered tanker's distress call near Iran's Farsi island in the northern Gulf.

American military officials said.

Lt Comdr Brad Goforth, a spokesman for the joint task force, Middle East, said the helicopters, which were not hit, returned fire with rockets. He said the 81,282-ton Universal Monarch was set on fire after the Iranian gunboat attack.

Goforth said both choppers came from the guided missile frigate USS Nicholas and had been sent to investigate after the medium-sized tanker issued a Mayday call, which US forces in

the region monitored.

Iraq, meanwhile, continued to build on its growing string of battlefield victories against Tehran, announcing today its troops recaptured from Iranian strategic peaks in northern Kurdistan.

The high command in Baghdad also said Iraqi troops conducted mopping up operations along the southern sector of the 750-mile (1,200-km) war front, entering 25 miles (40-km) into Iranian territory.

Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hussein Mousavi made a rare admission of military defeat today.

"War is a complicated and technical matter and naturally at a certain point retreat will help the final victory," Mousavi told a cabinet meeting in Tehran.

WEATHER

HOT summer weather with moderate to fresh north-westerly wind causing rising dust.
State of sea: moderate to rough
High water: 11.00 am, 12.00 mm
Low water: 6.00 am, 7.30 pm
Sunrise: 4.55 am
Sunset: 6.49 pm
Maximum temperature recorded: Kuwait: 49°C 120°F
Ahmadi: 49°C 119°F
Falak: 45°C 113°F
Minimum temperature recorded: Kuwait: 30°C 86°F
Ahmadi: 24°C 73°F
Falak: 23°C 79°F
Maximum temperature expected: Kuwait: 49°C 118°F
Ahmadi: 44°C 111°F
Falak: 43°C 109°F
Maximum humidity recorded: Kuwait: 19 per cent
Ahmadi: 21 per cent
Falak: 33 per cent
Maximum humidity expected: Kuwait: 25 per cent
Ahmadi: 35 per cent
Falak: 40 per cent

INTERNATIONAL

Flood deaths rising in Bangladesh

DHAKA, July 13. (Reuter): The death toll in Bangladesh floods topped the 120 mark today as 15 people drowned or died from snakesbites as floodwaters hit hundreds more villages, officials said.

Seven people were killed when a boat evacuating marooned villagers in northern Rangpur district capsized in a swollen river on Tuesday. Eight were killed by snakes in Garbandha, Sunamganj and Brahmanbaria areas.

The officials said floodwaters began receding in some areas in eastern Bangladesh after rain stopped on Tuesday. But new areas were inundated in the north and south by water from the upper reaches of rivers.

Shortage
The central flood monitoring unit in Dhaka said major rivers including the Brahmaputra, Jamuna and Meghna were still up to three feet above danger level and were flooding hundreds more villages each day.

Troops and civilian officials

have evacuated about 70,000 people to temporary camps but tens of thousands are still believed stranded in remote villages.

Hundreds of families huddled on highways and river embankments are facing serious shortage of food and drinking water, officials in the devastated areas told reporters.

People were being forced to toss dead bodies into the water to set them adrift on rafts made with banana trees because burial grounds are under water, they added.

Meanwhile, diarrhoea and dysentery caused by polluted water and rotten food have killed at least 10 people in the worst-hit districts of Sunamganj, Sylhet and Netrokona.

More than 300 others have the illnesses in other flooded areas, doctors said.

Flooding on Tuesday swept through two warehouses at Bhatiar, east of Dhaka, destroying foodgrains and other goods worth \$650,000, officials said.

CAIRO, July 13. (UPI): Movie theatres should not allow men and women to sit too close, lest the theatre's darkness inflame the sex instincts and lead to "sedition," a supreme Islamic authority has warned.

Jad-ul-Haq Ali Jad-ul-Haq, the Grand Sheikh of Al Azhar Mosque, Islam's oldest educational and cultural institute, made the remarks in a lengthy statement released by the semi-official Middle East News Agency.

In his statement, titled "What is right and what is wrong," Jad-ul-Haq urged movie theatre managers to keep a close eye on young lovers, and cautioned men and women attending not to sit too close to each other.

This instinct-inflaming mixing between men and women attending movie shows must be prohibited in order to avoid vices and prevent sedition, particularly as the show goes on in total darkness," the Grand Sheikh said.

Head of the family who is keen on preserving dignity of his household, should escort his female members to the movies and stay with them until the show is over, Jad-ul-Haq said.

Dollars found in stomach

DHAKA, July 13. (Reuter): A Nepalese who smuggled \$46,000 into Bangladesh in his stomach has been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment with hard labour.

Judge Sheikh Rezwan Ali said on Tuesday that Shuklai Tamang last February carried the American currency notes in his stomach, wrapped in cellophane.

Tamang was arrested by suspicious customs agents at Dhaka airport when he arrived from Kathmandu.

During a body search they detected a lump in his stomach. "It took several days for customs officials to extract the entire amount from his stomach by applying some special devices and exercise," the judge said, without giving details.

Lebanese suspect denies links with Hezbollah

Hamadi admits arms smuggling

were held hostage during the 17-day ordeal.

Hamadi's comments to the court were translated into German by a court-appointed interpreter.

Contradiction

Hamadi told the court he had smuggled liquid explosives into West Germany twice, contradicting a statement he made to police after his January 1987 arrest. At the time, Hamadi told police he thought the bottles were filled with alcohol and denied knowing that they contained high explosives.

Hamadi insisted in court today that he was not told why the explosives were being smuggled into West Germany.

"A certain person asked me to smuggle them in and hide them," Hamadi said. "I did it twice. The second time I was arrested."

He added: "I don't know the reason why the explosives were brought in. I was not told."

Hamadi said his statements to police after his arrest were made under duress.

He alleged that West German interrogators threatened him with extradition to the United States if he did not co-operate. West Germany's refusal to extradite Hamadi later led to temporarily strained relations between Bonn and Washington.

Isolation

Hamadi also said he had been put into an isolation cell and was denied access to newspapers and radio broadcasts.

"The court is trying to determine Hamadi's age during the time the hijacking was being planned."

Hamadi today contended he was one or two years younger than official documents indicate.

"The passport which I had when I came to West Germany in 1982 listed the year of my birth as 1964," Hamadi told the court.

"But that date is false. I am one or two years younger. But I can't give an exact date."

A court ruling on his age will determine whether he will be tried as a juvenile, young adult or adult.

Depending on the classification, he could receive from 15 years to life in prison or convicted.

Hamadi also testified that a brother had been killed in street battles in Beirut in 1981 and that he had been wounded.

"I was forced (by circumstances) to carry weapons. I wanted to fight against Israel."

Hamadi did not elaborate and did not say whether he had participated in actual fighting.

During a brief hearing last Thursday, the Frankfurt court heard the reading of a 1983 document from a court in the southern West German state of Saarland, which had convicted Hamadi of theft and assault.

The document said Hamadi stole a cashbox from a street vendor and smashed it into the face of a man who tried to stop the robbery.

The Saarland court gave Hamadi a suspended nine-month sentence in 1983 after ruling that there was "no evidence that the defendant is predisposed to further criminal behaviour."

Pakistan and US formally warned on Afghanistan

MOSCOW, July 13. (UPI): The Soviet Union has formally warned the United States and Pakistan that it may halt its withdrawal from Afghanistan unless the two nations stop alleged violations of the Geneva accords governing the pullout.

The warning Tuesday coincided with reports of stepped-up attacks on Soviet and Afghan government forces by US-supported Muslim rebels fighting the pro-Moscow regime in Kabul.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov summoned US Ambassador Jack Matlock and Pakistani Charge d'Affaires Samuel Joshua to his office Tuesday and told them the alleged violations have placed "in doubt" the Soviets' willingness to abide by the April 14 Geneva agreement.

Soviet officials previously said the withdrawal of the estimated 115,000 troops, which began May 15, could be halted if Pakistan and the United States continue to aid the guerrillas fighting the pro-Moscow government in Kabul.

Violation

Vorontsov cited as the main violations of the Geneva accords the establishment in Pakistan of an Afghan government-in-exile by the seven main rebel groups.

The refusal by Islamabad to stop shipping the guerrillas arms — most of them from the United States — and its refusal to shut down the rebels' bases in its territory.

"On the side of Islamabad, one clearly discerns the tendency to work not for a curtailment of interference in internal Afghan problems but to build up and escalate it," Vorontsov said.

He said the alleged violations make the withdrawal pact "increasingly brittle."

The Geneva agreement calls for all Soviet soldiers to leave Afghanistan by mid-February and for Pakistan to close the guerrilla bases and stop acting as a conduit for US Chinese and Iranian weapons to the rebels.

The United States signed the accord along with Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Soviet Union.

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Shultz to rap China on missiles sales

HONG KONG, July 13. (AP): US Secretary of State George Shultz intends to tell China's top leaders that by selling ballistic missiles in the Middle East they have introduced another dangerous element into the turbulent region, a senior US Department official said today.

In Hong Kong the fifth stop on Shultz's nine-nation Asian and Pacific swing, the US Secretary and Gov. Sir David Wilson discussed the problem of Vietnamese refugees who stream into this British colony.

Shultz arrived today from the Philippines for a one-day stop.

According to a senior US administration source, the governor told Shultz that Hong Kong was enforcing its one-month-old policy to deter the Vietnamese from leaving their homeland and hoping to establish a repatriation plan with Vietnam.

A political advisor to the governor, Richard Clift, is to leave for Hanoi next week for talks with the Vietnamese on the refugee problem.

Shultz's two-day schedule in Beijing includes meetings with senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, Communist Party general secretary Zhao Ziyang, Premier Li Peng and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

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Sihanouk wants to reimpose himself

PERE-EN-TARDOIS, France, July 13. (Reuter): Former Kampuchean leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk is seeking to reimpose his authority as head of anti-government forces with a series of surprise moves, his aides say.

Sihanouk arrived in France on Tuesday for a self-imposed "exile" although his aides said the 65-year-old former monarch had no intention of giving up the leadership of forces fighting to end Vietnamese-backed rule of Kampuchea.

"The Prince has acted to force the hands of other parties involved. He wants it confirmed that he is still needed to fight for a free Kampuchea," one aide told Reuters at Sihanouk's retreat at a luxury hotel in eastern France.

In a sharp reminder of conditions for those displaced when Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge were ousted by a 1978 Vietnamese invasion, two people were killed and 21 injured on Tuesday when

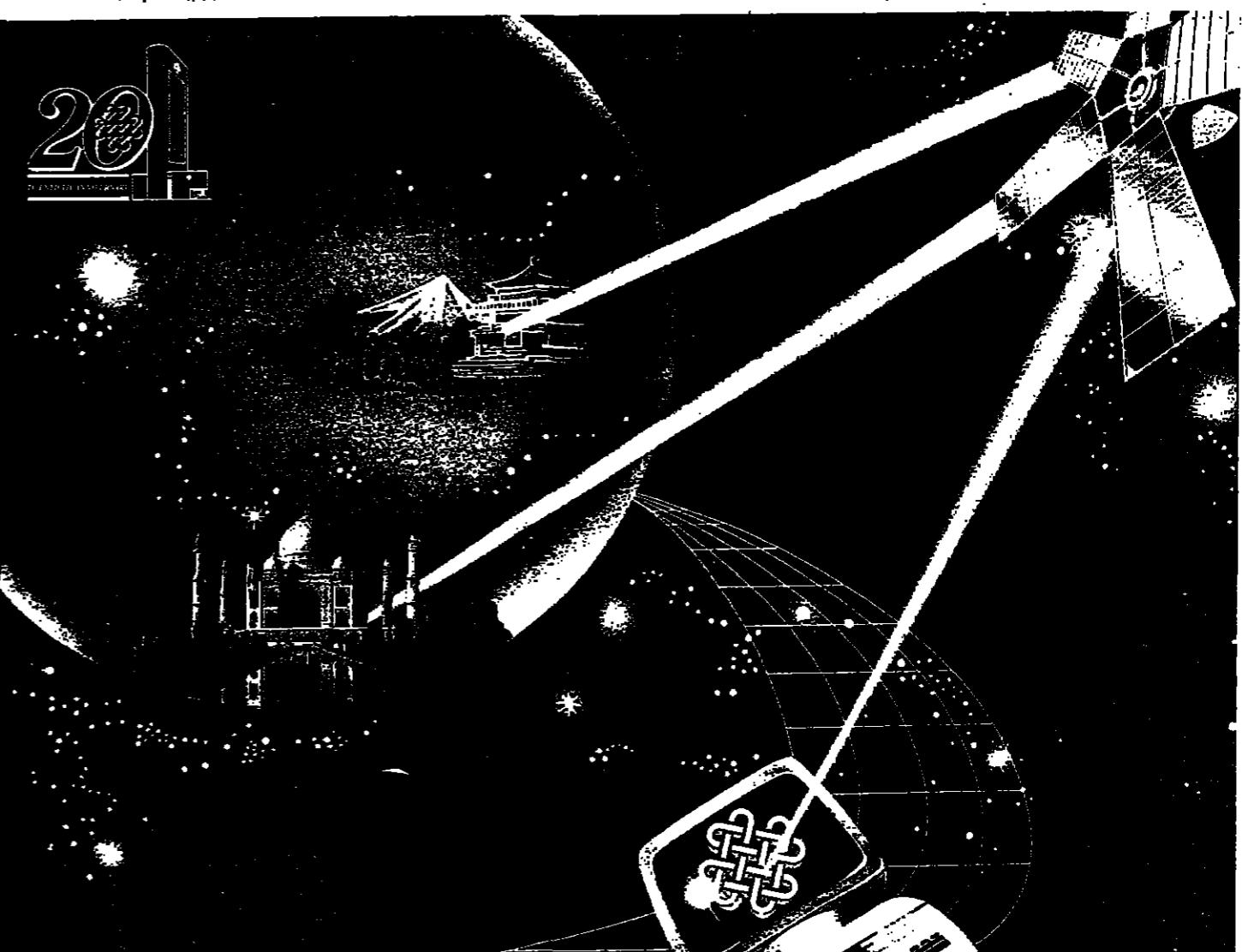
shells slammed into a refugee camp on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Preparations for a July 25 peace summit in Indonesia were upset on Sunday when Sihanouk announced he was resigning the presidency of the guerrilla coalition seeking to oust the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh.

Vietnam, with the backing of the Soviet Union, has maintained a large Army in Kampuchea since 1978 to support Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Sihanouk, who ruled Cambodia — later Kampuchea — from 1941 to 1970, said on Tuesday that Khmer Rouge guerrillas who with supporters of former Prime Minister Son Sann make up the guerrilla coalition, were killing his own troops.

"The Khmer Rouge are starting to liquidate Sihanouk forces. I have lost quite a few officers and men killed by the Khmer Rouge," he told reporters.



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20
20

WHAT'S ON

ARTS

German Painting

Exhibition
An exhibition of German paintings at the Kuwait Hilton Hotel, open daily until July 20. More than 30 paintings, representing the work of a group of German artists known as 'The Blue Rider', will be shown in the Hilton's lobby. The show has been organised by the German Embassy in Kuwait.

Islamic Arts Museum

The museum, located on Arab Gulf Street, is open from 8.30 am to 12.30 noon and 4.30 to 7.30 pm, Saturday to Thursday. A collection of the finest Islamic art objects are on show.

Tareq Rajab Museum

The museum in Jabiya houses a collection of Islamic arts, costumes and jewellery from the Muslim world. Summer timetings are 9 am to 12 noon and 4 to 7 pm, Sat. thru Thurs. On Friday the museum is open only in the mornings.

SOCIAL

German-speaking Cultural Association

The regular coffee mornings for ladies will continue on a small scale during the summer months. Coffee mornings will be held on Sunday, August 7 at Kuwait Hilton's La Paissiere from 10 am on those days. All German-speaking women are welcome.

Summer Belle 88

The United Goans Centre will hold their annual Summer Belle 88 contest on August 11 at the SAS Hotel's The Tent. The gala event marks the 10th anniversary of UGC. Entertainment includes music by Stepping Stones and City Limits. For further details contact Tony Gonsalves — 2612024 or Joe Fernandes 5655140.

D'Assissi Association

The association will hold a social evening-cum-variety show on August 11 at Messiah Beach Hotel. The event is part of the 40th anniversary of Indian independence. Top Ranks and Next of Kin will be in attendance. For details contact Leena — 2469811, 9.30 am to 5 pm; Henry 3291909 (am), 3717346 (pm) or Augustin 5746754, after 6 pm.

Oman Festival

The Vidyabhara Theatres, Abbasiya, will celebrate Oman on Aug. 25 at the Indian Arts Circle. IAC President M. Mathew will be the chief patron. The programme comprises Oman songs, Mohiniyattam, classical dances, Thiruvathirakkali, folk dances, light music, one-act play, boat race and Kerala rural arts. Those interested in taking part contact Lazar Varghese — 4314511; Thomas Pereumpilly — 4810490 ext. 207; Varghese Paradyal — 2422973.

Y.M.C.A.

The Y.M.C.A. will present the 'Come September Ball' at the Kuwait Sheraton Hotel on September 1. Highlights include the selection of the Queen of Queens. Top Ranks will be in attendance.



● Melons from Cavalion, France, are now being promoted at a melon week that is being held at the Holiday Inn Hotel. A variety of melon treats are on offer at the Holiday Inn's Lobby Cafe, Al Ahmadi Coffee Shop and the Babylon Gardens.

HOTELS

At the Holiday Inn

Melon promotion featuring cool melon slices is being held at the hotel, until July 15. Al Ahmadi Coffee Shop offers Continental and Arabic buffets for breakfast, lunch and dinner from 6 am to 1 pm; à la carte also offered. On Friday, join the Jaycees' brunch buffet featuring fun for the whole family, open from 12 noon to 3 pm.

At the Ramada

El Gondoli Grill Garden is open from 7 pm to midnight, nightly, and offers a selection of grilled specialties.

El Bendar Coffee Shop offers continental and Arabic buffets for breakfast, lunch and dinner from 6 am to 12 midnight; à la carte also featured.

The Take-Away counter, open from 4 pm to 11 pm, offers a selection of Arabic sandwiches and snacks.

The Lobby Lounge offers a selection of coffee, tea, juice, cakes and pastries.

At the Hilton

La Palma has introduced a new 10-day lunch and dinner buffet cycle featuring a variety of Arabic and international dishes, soups,mezezehs, salads and desserts, to suit all tastes.

Open daily from 6.30 am to midnight.

Beat the summer heat at the La Patisserie, offering ice cream creations, fresh fruit juice and fruit cocktail creations. Open daily from 10.30 am to 10.45 pm. In the evenings, listen to piano music played by the in-house pianist Richard.

At the Continental

The Gardena, open from 7 am to midnight, offers dinner buffet on Thursdays; the buffet features grilled specialties.

The Friday lunch features Indian, Arab and Continental cuisine. The Darbar offers an Indian buffet lunch daily except Fridays and à la carte for dinner.

The PBAK bowling tournament will be held in the second week of August. All companies wishing to take part are requested to register on or before August 7 at the 300 Club. For details contact PBAK director Sarah Macarimbang — 4843447.

RADIO PROGRAMMES

English

Morning

0800 Opening
0802 Songs and Music

0805 Spirit of Islam

0820 Songs and Music

0840 Songs and Music

0845 Songs and Music

0900 Pop International

0930 Your Kind of Music

1000 Our Press Today

1005 Songs and Music

1030 The Hit Makers

1100 Closedown

1330 News on FM Service

Evening

2100 Opening

2102 Songs and Music

2130 News

2145 Point of View

2155 Songs and Music

2200 Understanding the Holy Quran

2215 Songs of the Eighties

2240 Daily Programme

2300 The Way You Like It

2330 Star Tracks

2400 Closedown

BBC World Services

0600 World News

09 News about Britain

12 Radio Active

15 News for July

0100 News Summary

09 Outlook

30 Warguide

40 Book Choice

45 Society Today

0200 World News

09 British Press Review

15 Network UK

0300 World News

09 News about Britain

15 The World Today

30 The 17th Century of the Weatherman

14th English Wine — A Growth Industry?

21st The Future of British Universities

28th The Silent Army

0400 Newsdesk

Classical Record Review

45 Reflections

50 Financial News

0800 World News

09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

30 Peebles' Choice

45 The World Today

0600 Newsdesk

30 Time for Verse (ex 7th Irving Berlin Among Friends)

40 The Painting World

0700 Newsdesk

09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

30 Guitar Workshop

0800 World News

09 Reflections

15 Country Style

0800 World News

09 British Press Review

15 The World Today

30 Financial News followed by Sports Roundup

45 Society Today

1000 News Summary followed by Assignment

30 Radio Active (ex 28th Two Weeks for July)

1100 World News

09 News about Britain

25 New Ideas (ex Sportsworld)

25 Book Choice (ex 21st)

30 Citizens

1200 Radio News

15 Multicams 2

45 Sports Roundup

1300 World News

09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

30 Network UK

45 Jazz Scene UK (ex 7th Folk in Britain; 21st Sportsworld)

1400 Outlook, opening with 5-Minute News

45 Write On...

1500 Newsdesk

15 The Picture's Yours

1600 World News

09 News about Britain

15 Assignment

45 The World Today

1700 World News

09 Commentary

15 Critizes

45 Sports Roundup

1800 Newsdesk

30 The Pop Science Programme

1900 Outlook, opening with News summary

39 Stock Market Report

45 Here's Hump!

09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

30 Meridian

2100 News Summary followed by Talking From ...

15 A Jolly Good Show

2200 World News

09 The World Today

2200 Book Choice

2200 Social News

09 Commentary

15 Seven Seas

30 Time for Verse (ex 7th Irving Berlin Among Friends)

40 The Farming World

ALL TIMES GMT

1900 Opening

1910 Bechteler Quai

1916 Programme Preview

1920 Songs

1935 Press Report

1940 Perchayian

2000 News

2020 Songs

2040 Radio Magazine

2100 Closedown

URDU

1900 News

1910 Songs and Music

1920 Songs and Music

1930 Easy Listening

1940 Songs and Music

1950 Easy Listening

1960 Arabic Songs and Music

1980 Party Music

1990 Scene and Heard

2000 Party Music

ARAB TIMES

Thought for today

I AM for the restoration of order, but not for the restoration of the old order—Honore Mirabeau, French revolutionary leader (1749-1791).

One year after adopting resolution 598

Iran-Iraq war still rages

By Victoria Graham

UNITED NATIONS. (AP): A year ago, the Security Council adopted resolution 598 demanding an immediate cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war. The measure was hailed as a momentous sign that the 15-member council finally would get tough.

But peace in the Gulf now seems no closer than it did on July 20, 1987, when the resolution was approved. The Iran-Iraq war rages ever more fiercely.

Today the Security Council meets to consider the destruction by a US warship of an Iranian airliner with 290 people aboard in the Gulf.

The USS Vincennes downed the plane July 3 when the crew believed the ship was about to be attacked from the air. The US government, which is investigating the catastrophe, decided Monday to compensate families of the victims, but not Iran itself.

Some diplomats suggest that the US attack on the Iranian Airbus will spur greater council efforts to end the war that has raged for 7-1/2 years and cost one million lives. Others say it will push Iran to intensify its war against Iraq.

Failure

To some Western diplomats, the Airbus tragedy represents a failure of the Security Council to get tough, a failure of its membership to put international good above diverse, sometimes conflicting national interests.

Numerous rounds of UN talks with Iranian and Iraqi officials have made little progress in the past year and both belligerents are divided on terms of cease-fire, troop withdrawal and other elements of a UN peace plan.

The Security Council itself, which showed rare unanimity a year ago in adopting the cease-fire resolution, today is divided on how to implement it and whether to impose a one-sided arms embargo against Iran, as once sought by the United States.

The UN charter empowers the council to impose blockades and enforce its resolutions. But diplomats said the United States lacks support and has backed down from its call for an

immediate embargo to punish Iran.

For months resolution 598 has been virtually a dead letter. The Soviet Union, China and other nations have been unwilling to jeopardize their own improving relations with the Tehran government by voting for sanctions.

Britain and France also have been rebuilding ties with Iran. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who previously has expressed frustration with both sides, says he is not giving up and will vigorously pursue meetings with both sides on how to implement the resolution.

Diplomats say that hope for a UN-brokered settlement lies less in council efforts than in Iran's domestic situation and political will. Many Iran watchers say that for Tehran the time may be right to reach a settlement with UN help.

Iran's economy is known to be badly strained by the war, its Army and civilian population suffering from shortages of supplies.

In addition, the Ayatollah Khomeini, who launched Iran's holy war against Iraq in 1980, is aging and reportedly in weak health.

Elevation

Experts say the elevation of the moderate parliament speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani to the No. 2 post as armed forces chief, could signal careful efforts to wind down the war.

The United States says it still is pushing for an arms embargo against Iran, although that is unlikely to be imposed, and is seeking an overall political settlement in the Iran-Iraq war through UN efforts.

Resolution 598 demands an immediate ceasefire to be followed by a troop withdrawal and prisoner exchange. It also calls for an impartial panel to determine which side started the war.

Iran insists that branding Iraq the aggressor is the centerpiece of a peace plan and the key to a ceasefire. Iraq says it is ready to implement the ceasefire resolution as written, but Iran supports a separate implementation plan which emphasizes determining the aggressor.

Fleeing Sudanese face harsh future

By Alfred Taban

KOSTI, Sudan. (Reuter): "Those still living are doing so because God is merciful."

A Christian clergyman's comment sums up the plight of the thousands who fled war and famine in south Sudan to face exposure and sometimes starvation in this northern town.

"The refugees here, as you might have seen, live because of the mercy of God," Father Daniel Deng of Sudan's Episcopal Church told Reuters.

"Unlike in other towns, they have no camps, no roofs over their heads and when the rains fall as they are doing now they have nothing to keep them dry or warm."

"We bury up to seven people every day who die of hunger," said a tribal chief among those forced to take refuge in the town of some 150,000 people 300 km (190 miles) south of Khartoum.

Kosti's hapless refugees

estimated at between 25,000 and twice that number — are just a small percentage of a huge problem facing the Sudanese government.

Last month it appealed to the United Nations for help in feeding and housing around three million southerners — half the region's estimated population — forced to flee their homes since war broke out in 1983 between rebels and government troops.

The conflict has destroyed agriculture in many areas and made relief efforts virtually impossible because of the security situation.

Scores are said to be dying of hunger daily in some areas of the south, a vast region of mostly virgin land.

Kosti in White Nile province, near where the mainly Muslim and Arabised north meets the animist or Christian south, is one of several northern towns struggling to cope with the human flood.

Khartoum has an estimated 1.3 million, mostly eking out a hand-to-mouth existence in more than 40 shanty towns on its outskirts. About 300,000 others are believed to be in Ethiopia.

"We have witnessed the biggest wave of refugees yet over the past two months," said Al Amin Ibrahim, executive director of the southern part of White Nile.

Kosti is now in the open. Their immediate problem, however, is lack of food.

Depended

For the past six months, said Father Deng, they have depended almost entirely on the generosity of the town's permanent residents.

The local branch of the Khartoum-based Relief and Rehabilitation Commission says it has 200 bags of rice set aside for the refugees. But it has so far refrained from distributing them for fears of sparking a riot, because there was not enough to go round.

Apart from the commission, Concern Sudan, a voluntary Irish relief agency, is the only organisation helping Kosti's refugees. It gives children high-energy biscuits and Unimix, a porridge-like substance rich in protein.

Local field director Noel Molony said his group was also now feeding refugees boarding trains bound for Kosti from the town of Babanusa in the western Kordofan region.

"We were alerted to the problem when we began noticing that an average of six people were brought out dead from each train arriving in Kosti from Babanusa," said Molony.

Concern Sudan has set up a feeding centre and medical unit in Babanusa to help Kosti-bound refugees survive the 550 km (340 mile) train journey.

Western diplomats and relief officials said the UN had responded positively to Sudan's plea for help and would give priority to the displaced southerners.

Tokyo undertakes self-confident diplomatic role

Japan displays new activist foreign policy

By David Thurber

BANGKOK. (AP): Japan's pledge to take an active role in the search for peace in Kampuchea is part of a new, more political approach that the nation is taking in international affairs, Japanese officials say.

In the past, Japan's contributions to the world often have focused on economic assistance, and this year the country became the world's largest aid donor.

But after several years of discussions in the Japanese government about the need for it to take a stronger, more self-confident diplomatic role to balance the country's economic muscle, Japan now has committed itself to a greater involvement in peace efforts in both the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, in Bangkok this past week for the annual meetings of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, called for a series of steps toward a peace settlement in Kampuchea, and

told ASEAN foreign ministers that Japan will "actively consider" providing financial support for a proposed international peacekeeping force there.

Personnel

Uno also said Japan will consider sending civilian personnel to a separate international team that would monitor free elections in Kampuchea after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. Hanoi, which invaded Kampuchea nearly 10 years ago, has pledged it will remove all its forces by 1990.

The financial support, expected to be sizeable, would be the first major grant from Japan for an international peacekeeping force, Foreign Ministry officials say.

Japan "intends not only to expand its contributions in the economic field, but also to embark on new forms of contributions in the political and diplomatic fields," Uno told foreign ministers from Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia and Brunei.

Since World War II, Japan has

relied heavily on the United States for both military protection and foreign policy directions. It frequently has been cautious about taking too active an international role, particularly in Asian countries that still remember its aggression during the war.

But diplomats and government officials in Japan say a new generation of Foreign Ministry officials who have lived much of their lives in prosperous postwar Japan now believe the time has come for it to play a more activist and independent international role.

Ties

A ministry official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Japan selected the Middle East and Southeast Asia regions because it has close ties to both and feels it can make significant contributions there.

During a trip to the Middle East in June, Uno became the first Japanese cabinet member to visit Israel. Japan had avoided visits in the past in part to keep from antagonising Middle Eastern countries that supply it with

oil. Ministry officials say Japan also has offered to act as an intermediary between the United States and Iran.

During the ASEAN meetings, which focused on ways to achieve peace in Kampuchea, the response to the great Japanese role was generally positive.

Acceptable

"We as ASEAN welcome the efforts of Japan to finance the international peacekeeping force," Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila told reporters after the meetings. "Now we know that we are ready to talk to the Vietnamese in substance."

Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk told Uno during talks here that Japan's approach was "acceptable not only to Kampuchea itself but also to other Southeast Asian nations," a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

But Japan's growing overseas role continues to raise questions in the region about whether the diplomatic activity will be

accompanied by an increase in military might.

"Japan is an economic power, but it will never become a military power," Uno reassured the ASEAN foreign ministers. "We want to use our economic power to contribute to world peace."

Measured in dollars, Japan's defence budget now is the third or fourth largest in the non-communist world, partly because of the recent appreciation of the Japanese yen, ministry officials say.

Last year, Japan abandoned a self-imposed limit on defence spending of one per cent of its Gross National Product, a move that was criticised by several Asian nations.

"We feel that we'd rather look at the positive side of this," Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi said, pointing to deeper ties between Japan and ASEAN and growing Japanese economic assistance and investment in the region.

"Mr Uno has mentioned that Japan was not going to be a militarist power. We welcome that."



KTV 2 getting worse

SJR: Kuwait Television, Programme 2, has often been criticised by viewers. But it seems that our criticisms fall on deaf ears. The quality of programmes has deteriorated over the months, even technically. On June 29 (Wednesday), 10.30 pm, KTV 2 announced the next day's programmes and instead of showing the Thursday

programmes, they repeated the schedule for Wednesday. No one at KTV 2 bothered to correct the error. This happens quite often.

Sound is another technical problem. The sound varies in between programmes. For instance, the sound system for Summer '88 is very poor, even when the volume is turned to the maximum, it is not clear. Recently, an interviewer told the presenter of You and the Law about the "poor quality of sound." The programme suffers from bad quality sound.

KTV 2 also repeats the same advertisement several times during an evening's viewing. After all, how many times a viewer does like see the same advertisement?

Kuwait is spending millions of dinars on television. Every effort must be made to use the money properly to educate and entertain the viewers, and not to drive viewers away from the medium.

"The two parties will not go to war again," a Nanjing taxi driver said. "How can we kill our own relatives? There will be talks but I don't know when."

"The Nationalists cannot come back," said an old man selling ice cream outside what used to be the Nationalist presidential palace. "Life was too bitter under them. Our living standards have improved greatly since then."

Sun, who studied medicine, formed a secret underground movement to overthrow the Ching Dynasty but after a failed uprising in Canton in 1895 went abroad into exile for 16 years before returning to the island of Taiwan.

Visit

Late last year, Taipei allowed its people to visit China for the first time since 1949. Tens of thousands have come to Nanjing, where they buy expensive silk clothes in fancy shops, watched with awe by their communist cousins.

"Sun was a great man. Without him there would be no modern China as we know it," said a woman farmer. "But he

is prompt to give my tired mind a rest," said the 70-year-old former top general, the son of a Muslim priest and known himself as "Baba" (father) by many Turks.

Evrén, who led the 1980 coup that ended political violence, retires in November 1989 when his seven-year term as president ends.

The constitution bars him from a second consecutive term.

Speaking to Reuters about retirement, he said: "I will try to continue the work of writing my memoirs. I intend to travel more in Turkey and abroad... there are other things I have not had enough time for in the past such as reading and fishing."

Authority

Sitting at the study desk, overlooked by a big painting of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, modern Turkey's revered founder, Evren speaks softly but with distinct authority.

Asked how he saw the presidency developing, Evren said: "Turkey today enjoys internal peace and stability. The democratic system is restored and is properly functioning."

"Therefore, the president of the republic is not any more in need of the vast powers of the period of fighting terrorism which brought Turkey to the brink of civil war," he said, referring to brutal street violence in the late 1970s.

"As to the future form and

power of the presidency, this falls within the responsibility of the Turkish people and their elected body, the Turkish parliament," Evren said.

The President, Turkey's

so-called presidential Pink Villa on a hill overlooking Ankara, is a staunch upholder of the ideals, including secularism, laid down by Ataturk.

"There is a secure path which will protect the state and the nation from danger, that is the path set by Ataturk," Evren said in May 1982, in the middle of three years of military rule.

"If the armed forces had to intervene in the past, this has been done only with the task of preventing the degeneration of the democratic system or to prevent going off the track," he told Reuters in a recent interview.

Democracy

"The Turkish Army, especially officers and non-commissioned officers, are brought up in the tradition of democracy. They are educated (to) know how to appreciate democracy," said Evren, who graduated from war school in 1938, the year Ataturk died.

Army officers who served with Evren say he is a very private man who assumed power in 1980 only because he happened to be chief of the general staff when the military stepped in.

Afghanistan littered with millions of land mines

By Edward Girardet

mine, and underground mines.

The Soviets have also used seismic mines, triggered by vibrations created by passing horses or people, as well as devices that pop up and explode on approach, raining shrapnel over a radius of 10 yards.

Anti-personnel devices, such as the "butterfly" mines, are designed to maim rather than kill. Mines with similar effects, sources say, are the booby-trapped toys, cigarette packs, pens, and other objects scattered around farms and villages, or along caravan routes by helicopter.

Thousands more, these groups fear, may succumb to mines left behind by the Soviets as they withdraw from Afghanistan this year, and as refugees make their way back to their home villages.

"We consider mines our No. 1 problem for the repatriation of refugees and the reconstruction of Afghanistan," says a United Nations representative in Peshawar, the Pakistani town that has been flooded with Afghan refugees since the Soviet invasion of December 1979. "Many people will get killed and this problem could be with us for years, even decades, to come."

No reliable figures exist for the number of land mines believed to have been placed by the communist security forces to hinder guerrilla movements or terrorise civilians. But current estimates stand at between three million and five million.

Tragedy

"Numbers don't matter. A million mines are enough," says American Charles Norchi, a Yale University international lawyer researching a report on land mines to be given to the UN this fall. "The real tragedy is that we cannot speak of reconstruction until the mines have been cleared. After nine years of war with the Soviets, the Afghans have to deal with a new battle."

CINE ROUND-UP FROM BOMBAY

by Firoze Rangoonwalla

Special to the
Arab Times

THERE was a time when comedy reigned supreme in Indian cinema, subordinate only to good old-fashioned drama. It had its own niche and exponents, in the form of expert, intelligent comedians. As somebody somewhere once put it, comedy is no joking matter.

Recent years have seen a decline in both quality and production and several reasons are being handed out. One is that Indians lack the necessary sense of humour and refuse to accept full-fledged comedy as their cinema fare.

People in the trade have worked out that comedies do well in the larger urban centres while reception in small towns and villages is far from enthusiastic.

Another reason is that, today, heroes and even villains tend to play the comic roles; as a result, the comedian has been elbowed out. Comedy is relegated to a short scene, gen-

It's all so pathetic, it isn't even funny

erally at the beginning of the story.

It would be highly misleading to suggest that comedy is dead as in DEAD: a few films with a comedy base are awaiting release at the moment. Unfortunately, they are all facing distribution problems. They have made it to only a handful of centres and the results of Dada Kondke's *Age Ki Sock* has not helped. This provincial comedian, armed with short trousers and an oasis expression, has churned out several hits in Marathi—his ticket into the Guinness Book of Records. Although his success in Hindi was far from enviable, he managed to start a trend of sorts and there are now 30 Marathi comedies on line.

Kondke's main problem was excessive vulgarity, also, punchlines inevitably lose their point in translation. Jagdeep, Kondke's North Indian counterpart, has just released *Soorma Bhopali*—about a fool in a fool's world. Insecurity or good sense—I don't know which—prevailed and the movie is saturated with guest appearances, the stars including Amitabh, Rekha, Dharmendra and Danny.

Amitabh is also a guest star in Gul Anand's *Hero Hiralal*, directed by the art film dude, Ketan Mehta. Amitabh has previously appeared in Gul Anand's *Khatra Meetha*, *Chashme Baddoor* and *Jalwa*, in which he shared a comic scene with Satish Kaushik (of Mr

India fame.) Naseeruddin Shah dominated *Hero Hiralal* from beginning to end, with the newcomer Sanjana Kapoor providing the romantic interest. To what extent cinema audiences will accept Naseeruddin in a comedian's role is yet to be seen; just in case he doesn't succeed in putting them in stitches, Satish Shah, Johnny Lever and Sayed Jaffrey have been drafted too.

Naseer plays rickshawalla Hiralal of Hyderabad. He is a certified movie buff and this infatuation, obsession, call it what you like, leads him into the strangest situations. One day, a unit led by Sanjana comes to town to shoot some scenes. Yes, you guessed right: he falls totally, utterly, abys-

mally in love with the tinsel gal and fumes with rage over her love scenes with Kiran Kumar.

Naseer follows the unit back to Bombay. A newcomer to the big, bad city, he gets cheated, robbed and beaten up. He gatecrashes a party and publicly declares his undying love for the haughty girl. She scoffs at him; he gets chucked out. He contemplates suicide but then decides to die in greater style. By chance—as always—he meets showbiz queen Deepa Sahi, who presents live shows on stage.

Naseer wants to die—in style. Deepa wants to make money from her shows and, naturally, one never mixes ethics and business: she prepares the scene for a "live death". The

show is well-advertised and, oh so fortunately, Sanjana appears at the crucial moment and stops him. With love and best wishes.

Another comedy waiting on the wrong side of the marketing line is Bipin Dewan's *Maalamaal*. Here, Naseeruddin Shah has the onerous task of spending 30 crore rupees in 30 days. The original English version restricted itself to showing that it simply isn't possible to dispose of so much so quickly. The Indian version resorts to a variety of local gimmicks, among them a one day test match featuring cricket champ Sunil Gavaskar.

Naseer is a pauper in a slum

who is suddenly offered a huge legacy. The only qualification

required is the ability to spend. He takes up the challenge and there follows a series of desperate measures to blow off the money. He stages an election with the explicit purpose of getting defeated. The supporting cast includes Satish Shah, Amjad Khan, Mushtaq Merchant, Poonam, with Harin Chatterjee as the eccentric.

In contrast to such "regular" comedies stands *Biwi Ho To Aisi* presented by K.C. Bakadia. A large and wealthy household transformed into a veritable madhouse by its mistress, Bindu, who towers over—figuratively speaking, of course—her husband (Kader Khan) and sons (Farukh Sheikh and Salman). She is a social worker battling

against dowry while secretly hoping for wealthy daughters-in-law. Her secretary is that marvel of marvels, the non-stop chattering box, Asrani. Farukh goes away to a hill station, where he meets and marries a poor paan-wali played by Rekha. Hell hath no fury to match that of a woman whose dreams of wealthy in-laws go unfulfilled and Bindu does her utmost to drive Rekha out. The rest of the family, of course, loves her on sight. The merest whiff of melodrama confronts us when she is accused of stealing but they eventually all live happily ever after.

Other comedies still awaiting release are *Peechha Karo, Mere Saath Chal, Murde Ki Jaan Khatre Mein*. At best, we will rupture our sides laughing; at worst, we will sink deeper in the mire of mildless violence and banal tear-jerkers that greet us at every turn.



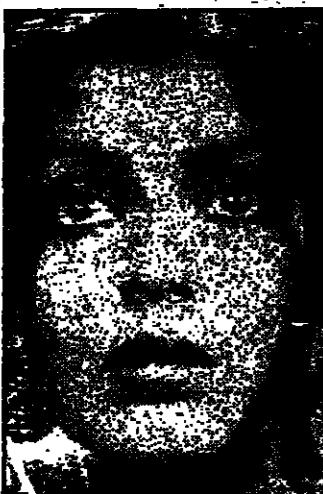
Naseeruddin Shah with Lalita Pawar, Poonam and Dilip Tahil in *Maalamaal*.



Rekha plays a comic role in *Biwi Ho To Aisi*.



Rohini, Ahmad and Kiran Kumar in *Hero Hiralal*.



Zeenat Aman: ready for another baby

Zeenat Aman, who is enjoying her role as mother to little Azaan, is not averse to the idea of having another baby. She is quite prepared to go through delivery pains once again for the sake of her son. As only child herself, she thinks it would be unfair not to let Azaan have a brother or sister. The glamorous actress is so involved playing mommy dear, she has cut a disc teaching Azaan and his tribe English phonetics.

Soni Razdan is nothing like Mahesh Bhatt's first wife Kiran. Soni is getting back at Mahesh bymessing around with actor Madan Jain. Mahesh will no doubt steer clear of a third wife, not that his

ego may ever recover enough to approach that step.

★ ★ ★

Amrita Singh seems to be proving with a vengeance that she ain't moping for Ravi Shastri. Apart from studio sets she is seen everywhere with her current steady, Vinod Khanna. The two have been attending weddings together, opening newly renovated hotels together and also, of course, living it up together. Amrita and her middle-aged boyfriend often boogie the night away at

the exclusive discotheque of the Taj. Considering that she broke up with her cricketer friend because she couldn't tolerate his philandering ways, one wonders whether she's coping with the ex-sanyasi's flirtatious habits. For it's a known fact that though Khanna is quite besotted with the fiery young actress, he can't resist the Manisha Kohlis and Sonu Walas.

★ ★ ★

Arun Govil, star of the TV serial *Ramayana*, was asked to campaign for Congress in the recent U.P. elections. The supporters tried to make the most of the religious slant by hollering "Shri Ramchandra ki jai." Govil himself was doing all this in the hope of a Delhi apartment from D.D.A. They lost the election and Govil was offered accommodation in Dehradoon. The actor kicked up a fuss; he was politely informed that D.D.A. also stood for

Dehdaroon Development Authority.

Chunky appears rather keen to play the anti-hero. Maybe it has finally dawned upon him that only tough, negative roles would suit his peculiar appearance. He has accepted a film called *Villain*. He gets the title role, naturally. Something of an antithesis to Jackie Shroff's *Hero*, Hemant Birje (of *Tarzan*) has a supporting role in the movie.

Farha summoned the press to a remote studio to declare her singleminded devotion to work. No, she said, she was not engaged to Rajesh Sethi or anyone. She seemed concerned that producers might worry that she would allow marriage to ruin her career. Rumours are rife of a possible fling with Rajesh Khanna—a threat to Dimple's life, career and general peace of mind. Whatever her plans, uppermost on her list is making loadsamoney.



Farha — sending love notes?

JOINT OPERATIONS

Kuwait Oil Company (KSC)/
Getty Oil Company

Joint Operations (Kuwait Oil Company and Getty Oil Company) announces the Tender for:-

PURCHASE OF
ELECTRICAL MATERIALS

Contractors wishing to participate in this tender, are invited to collect the Tender Documents from Contracts Administration Office at Joint Operations — Wafra, during the official working hours from 7 am to 4 pm not later than August 24, 1988, against non-refundable fees of KD. 30/-



Chunky, the new hero-villain.

FAMILY DOCTOR
By DR ALIAN BRUCKHEIM

QUESTION: Is there anything to the story about hormones smelling sexy? I've seen ads in some magazines for perfumes that are supposed to attract men because they contain hormones. Do you think such a perfume could help me attract a boyfriend?

ANSWER: Probably not ... unless someone just genuinely liked the smell of the fragrance. Perfume manufacturers have been known to add hormone-like substances called pheromones to their products and then claim it will help attract the opposite sex. Researchers have found that in some animals, pheromones attract the opposite sex, but it just doesn't work in humans.

Female silk moths release a pheromone that sexually attracts male silk moths and causes the male to fly to the female. Researchers also have found that female rhesus monkeys have vaginal secretions that contain a chemical that attracts male monkeys. There have been a number of studies of pheromones in humans, but there is little evidence, if any, that they work to attract men to women.

The research has found that human

HORMONAL ODOURS DON'T ATTRACT THE OPPOSITE SEX

female pheromones can make women's menstrual cycles synchronize. Certain male odors have been found to influence menstrual cycles too.

But sexual attraction because of hormones and pheromones has not yet been proved.

QUESTION: I've read several articles about endometriosis, but still do not understand what makes it happen. Can you discuss the cause of endometriosis?

ANSWER: Although several controversial theories exist, it would appear that endometriosis is the result of occasional "retrograde," or reverse, menstrual flow, combined with an immune system problem.

This reverse flow occurs in many women occasionally, and when it does, the menstrual fluid escapes through the fallopian tubes into the abdominal cavity. From the abdominal cavity, the fluid can travel to other parts of the body. The endometrial tissue (that normally grows each month and lines the uterus) now locates in the body tissue and follows the same pattern of monthly growth that it would in the uterus. As

there are no escape exits, this endometrial tissue can cause problems if there is also a defect in the immune system, which would permit the body to correct the problem.

Endometriosis is more common in higher socioeconomic groups, and an estimated four women per 1,000 aged 15 to 64 are hospitalized with the problem each year in the United States. Women with first-degree relatives who have had endometriosis have a seven-times-greater chance of having it themselves. Patients who start menstruating at an early age are at higher risk also.

Infiltrating, pelvic pain, low back pain, or menstrual irregularity or discomfort may be signs of endometriosis. The only way to make a positive diagnosis, however, is to examine the abdominal cavity and obtain small samples of the suspicious tissue seen there (biopsy). This is accomplished through a laparoscope, a thin telescopic-like instrument, which is inserted through a tiny incision around the navel. Once diagnosed, endometriosis can be treated by both medical or surgical means.

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IF YOU'RE like me and you're looking for a job you can do at home in your spare time, may be you should consider becoming a writer. It's quick, it's easy. It can be done with the most meagre of equipment. And if you hit it big you may never have to work again.

For example, I knew the guy who wrote "Squeeze me a Glass of Tropicana," and he's still coasting on that one. And I myself feel pretty close to writing something like "Be all that you can be," the US Army slogan that has been compared with Shakespeare's immortal tag line. "To be or not to be?"

Today's job market is more unsure than ever, but one thing you can be sure of is that there will always be jobs for writers. The great professions come and go: whaling, coopers, smithing, chandlery, puddling, churning, spinning, tinkering, pithwrighting, wheelwrighting, bellowsmaking, bobbinsmaking, steeplejacking, fullery, leech gathering, bottle corking. Just yesterday these were the growth industries, yet where are they today? But writers will be needed as long as there are matchbooks, greeting cards, labels, washing instructions and fortune cookies.

Of course, there are writers and there are writers. The average novelist, for example, spends three to five years writing a book that will bring in, on the average, \$912.49. But if you have the talent and the concentration to write something like

GLENN O'BRIEN

On becoming a writer

"Obsession ... oh, the smell of it?" then you can make a great deal of money and have an impact on society in general. I'm still trying to come up with that one-in-a-million copy line. But in the meantime, I've decided to try my hand at songwriting.

Songwriting is a chancy business, too. For every hit song, someone writes hundreds of other songs that never get anywhere. But that doesn't scare



me off, because I figure I can write those hundreds of other songs in three or four days or before lunch, whichever comes first. By next Thursday at the very latest.

The great thing about songwriting is that you don't even need to know anything about it to do it. Remember, someone made a million bucks writing "Ooh ceh ooh ah ah ting tang walla walla bing bang, ooh ceh ooh ah ah ting tang walla walla

bing bang." Which also points out another tremendous advantage of songwriting: If you run short of ideas you can simply repeat what you've already written.

And in the songwriting business you don't have to worry if you don't have any ideas or don't know anything about anything. Ninety-nine per cent of today's hits are about love, which has nothing whatsoever to do with ideas. If you knew anything about love anyway, this would only be recognised by a handful of listeners and they would be too upset to appreciate it. Besides, most listeners would rather hear it from Dr. Ruth. Not knowing anything about love is undoubtedly the best approach to it, or to any other subject for that matter, and that's precisely the attitude that begets songs like "What Is This Thing Called Love" or "What's Love Got To Do With It."

And if by chance the hits just don't happen for you, there's always a chance that Lionel Richie will come up with a song that resembles yours and you can have your day in court, if not on Solid Gold.

So if you're like me and you're looking for a job you can do at home in your spare time, maybe you too should consider being a songwriter. It's quick. It's easy. It can be done with the most meagre of equipment. And if you hit it big you may never have to work again. Reach out.

Of people and places

Who says crime pays?

MABABANE, Swaziland: A woman whose husband was convicted of theft paid to fine him, then told the court she had fallen in love with a prosecution witness.

The defendant, Themba Shonge, was convicted of stealing a tape recorder. His wife, after refusing to pay a fine which would have spared Shonge a jail term, told the court she had fallen in love with a prosecution witness — the owner of a repair shop where her husband had taken the stolen item.

The jilted Shonge broke down and cried as he was led away to serve a seven-month sentence.

Fond farewells

MUNICH, West Germany: The Bavarian capital of Munich has set up a "kiss and ride" zone near a busy subway station to prevent parting couples from causing traffic jams.

The head of Munich's public transport system, Dieter Lippert, said a "test kiss and ride area" has been set up near the Olympic Stadium Centre subway station, where men and women often drop off their partners to catch the subway to work.

"The kissing especially held up rush-hour traffic ... and cars often barely avoided accidents because of it," said Lippert.

Lippert, who heads the city's subway, bus and streetcar

THE real meaning of the thaw in Soviet-American relations is that the Russians can no longer be cast in spy novels and movies as the bad guys. Arnold Schwarzenegger's latest film "Red Heat" is the first of many that portray the evil empire in a good light.

This has required Hollywood producers to revise their scripts.

"Hold it, Richard. We're doing a complete rewrite of 'Ivan the Terrible.' First, we have to come up with a different title."

"What do you suggest?"

"How about 'Ivan the Good Ole Boy'?"

"Are you sure?"

"Richard, don't you understand? We can't make Soviet citizens the heavies any more. People won't accept it. The Russians are the salt of the earth, and it's our job to portray them that way. Now let's take it from the top of the script: Ivan works for the KGB, which is the agency in charge of dams and reclamation projects in his country."

"In the original version the KGB was the notorious Soviet secret service."

"How wrong can you be? Why would Ivan, one of our two heroes, have anything to do with the secret service?"

"He's not a hero in the draft I have here. He is a

The Art Buchwald Column

Ivan the Terrible

villain with plans to blow up the Williamsburg Bridge in New York City."

"Change it. Make Ivan the one who is going to save the bridge."

"So who's trying to blow it up?"

"What about Noriega and his crazy crew of Panamanians?"

"You'd like to portray Noriega's people as the loonies?"

"Why not? What could be better than the Soviets and the Americans working together against the little twerp's empire? Let's do it like this. Sam, who comes from Leningrad, teaches Sam fluent Russian, and Sam, who lives in Miami, teaches Ivan fluent Spanish."

"Do we still keep Hilda, the American civil engineer, in the script?"

"Yes, but let's make her a milkmaid from Kiev instead."

"You want a milkmaid to discover that the Williamsburg Bridge is going to fall down?"

"Of course, that's what makes glasnost for real."

"It's your picture. You bet it's my picture. The time is ripe to show the Soviet people as decent, warm, loving human beings who want peace and oil furnaces that work. When the milkmaid dies trying to save the bridge from falling into the river, there won't be a dry eye from Albuquerque to Smolensk."



That is perestroika.

"The message I'd like to convey in this film is that it is possible for two men to work together in harmony in spite of the fact that one believes in God and the other doesn't."

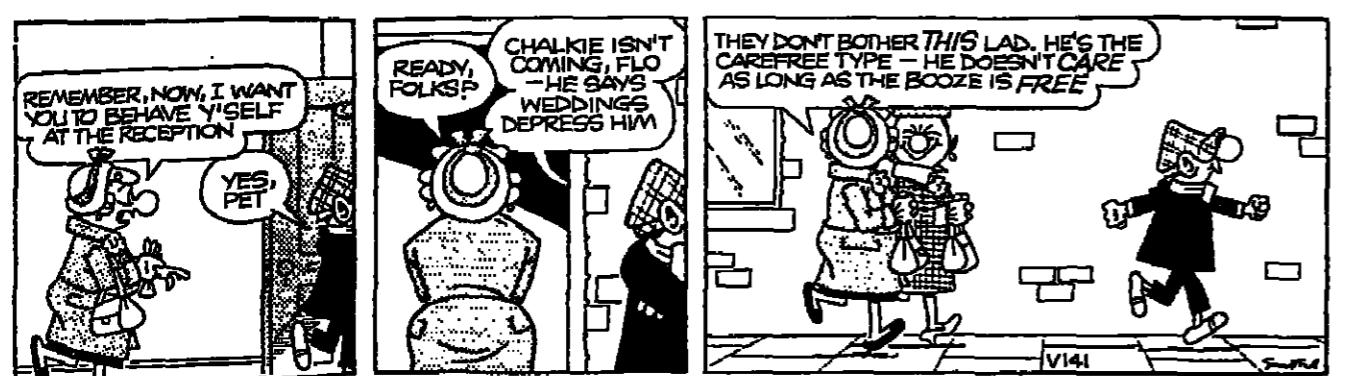
"Which one believes in God?"

"I don't know. You're the writer."

1988, Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

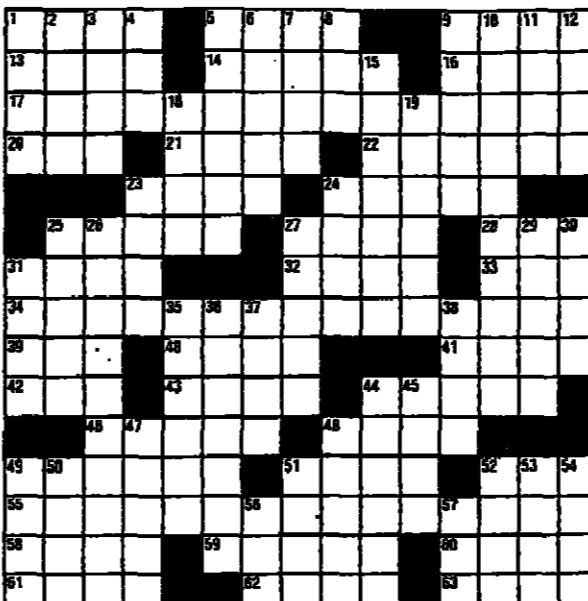
ANDY CAPP

By Smith



You will not be in the best of moods and should not take things too personally. Avoid dwelling too much on some past event. Have a little more faith in yourself. Be more tolerant.

TODAY'S CROSSWORD



ACROSS

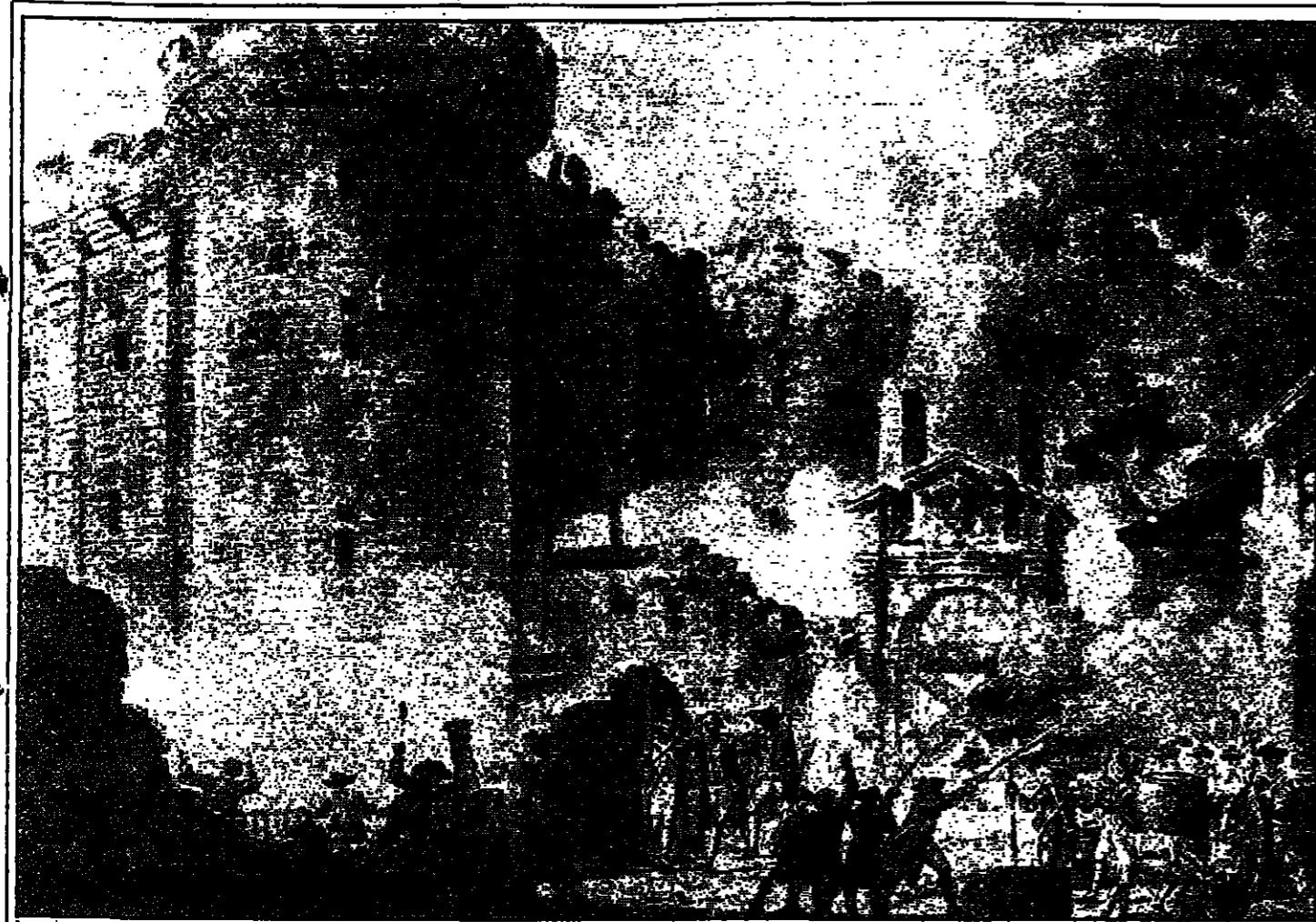
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Bastille Day

NATIONAL DAY OF FRANCE

AN ARAB TIMES SUPPLEMENT



The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789.

'Le quatorze juillet'

The 14th of July

By Stanislas de Haldat

IT TOOK the French nearly a century after the Revolution in 1789 to decide to make the 14th July their national feast day, while the blue, red and white flag, which had been the symbol of the great moments of that Revolution, had been adopted as an emblem of the nation since 1830.

Whereas, in 1879, the French had just chosen the "Marseillaise," composed at the time of the Revolution by Rouget de Lisle, as their national anthem, it was another year (1880) before parliamentarians finally agreed to celebrate the Republic on 14th July.

Until that year, the First Republic (1792-1804) had preferred a system of special commemorations, while the Second (1848-1852) celebrated the 4th May in memory of the opening of the States General in 1789 and the Assembly in 1848.

In 1880, French parliamentarians voted for a compromise. For the more radical, the 14th July was to symbolise the insurrection of 1789, whereas the more moderate would celebrate the great fete of the Unifying Federation of 14th July 1790.

In spite of this ambiguity and the opposition of the royalists, the 14th July has remained the national feast day. This date is all the more suitable as it corresponds to the cycles of social life. Mid-July is the time when summer reaches its zenith. It is the

beginning of harvest-time and the end of the school year.

In the schedule of organised events, military parades take

first place, and this is so important that, sometimes, anarchist anti-military movements ripost by counter parades under the

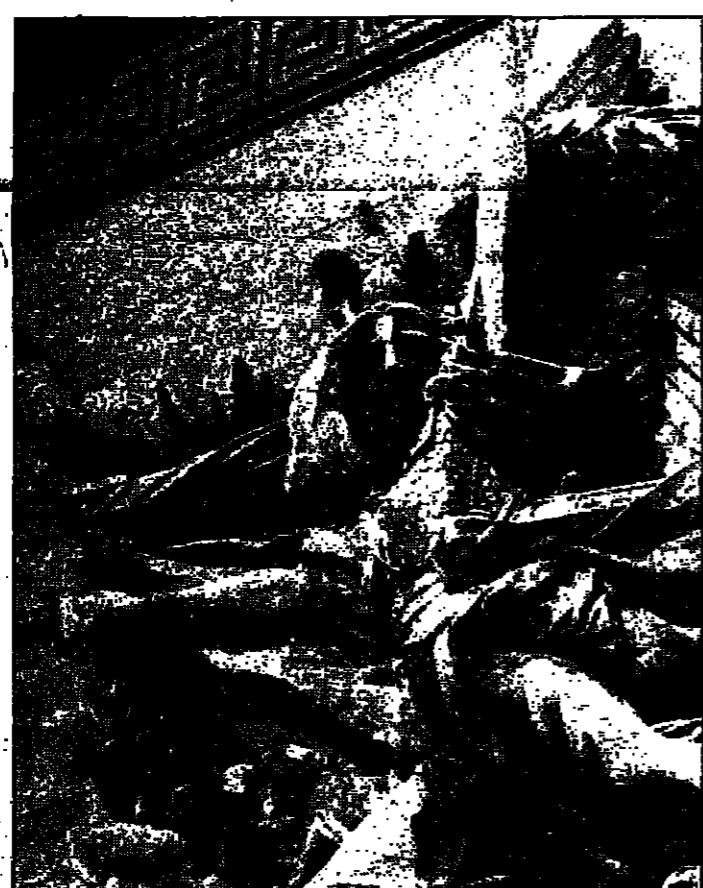
black banner.

In all French towns and villages, the customary forms of commemoration are organised. The evening of the 13th July is thus devoted to a torchlight procession. The following morning, while the artillery fires a salute, the authorities visit the underprivileged in their communities, inaugurate statues of the great men of the Republic or plant trees of liberty. At midday, banquets close the official part of the celebrations.

Festivities and games then take place according to the regional traditions, craftsmen compete in creating masterpiece and the people start a night of dancing. These public balls reached the height of their popularity before the First World War. At that time, in Paris, 1,200 balls were held.

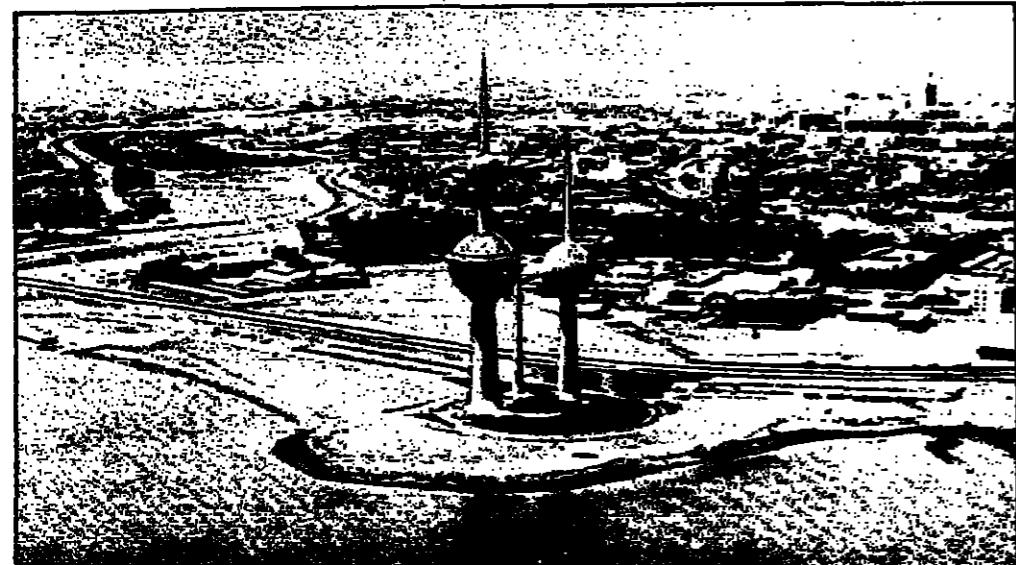
After the First World War, on 14th July 1919, the Champs-Elysees, with banners up either side, officially became the triumphal way. A few years later, the government of the Popular Front was keen to start up the "revolutionary tradition" of 14th July again, with parades and historical floats. In 1939, the celebrations took on enormous proportions as if to seek reassurance against the threats gathering over Europe and France.

After the occupation, the joy of the people gave the 14th July its present form and today, although the summer vacations have attenuated its impact, the 14th July still remains a very special day.



The 'Marseillaise' of Rude, a symbol of liberty on the warpath.

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Pleasurable restraint

By Jane McKerron

A FRIEND'S suggestion of a week's thalassotherapy at the Hotel Miramar, Biarritz, appealed to my more masochistic tendencies. A veteran of the Home Counties health farm circuit, I imagined that lunching off half a grapefruit within sniff of gourmet restaurants would adequately test my resolve to lose a pound or two. Also, being regularly dunked in seawater or wrapped in seaweed seemed to have enjoyably punishing potential.

I had, as usual, underestimated the French. Although thalassotherapy (popular in France since the turn of the century and currently enjoying a renaissance) is medically recommended for those suffering from rheumatism, arthritis or recovering from operations, bereavements and other depressions, it is equally good for people who just want to tone themselves up or, as one doctor at the centre put it, simply experience "le plaisir" of being assaulted by powerful jets of seawater.

The Miramar's other great distinction turned out to be its chef, who specialises in la dieteque gourmande, which to English ears sounds like a contradiction in terms. "Dieting" consists of toying with such menus as demi-homard froid a la parisienne et sa sauce mouseline, followed by roulade de sol a la mousse de langoustine, salad and cheese, which like all the menus at the hotel's diet restaurant, we were assured, did not amount to more than 400 calories.

Escapes into the outside world engendered less guilt than is usual in such circumstances. We justified trips to nearby Bayonne on cultural grounds — its Musee Bonnat

has a delightful collection of paintings, including a whole room of Rubens and some marvellous Ingres. Historical interest allowed a look at Biarritz's Hotel du Palais, a grand gateway of a building, built originally by the Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III.

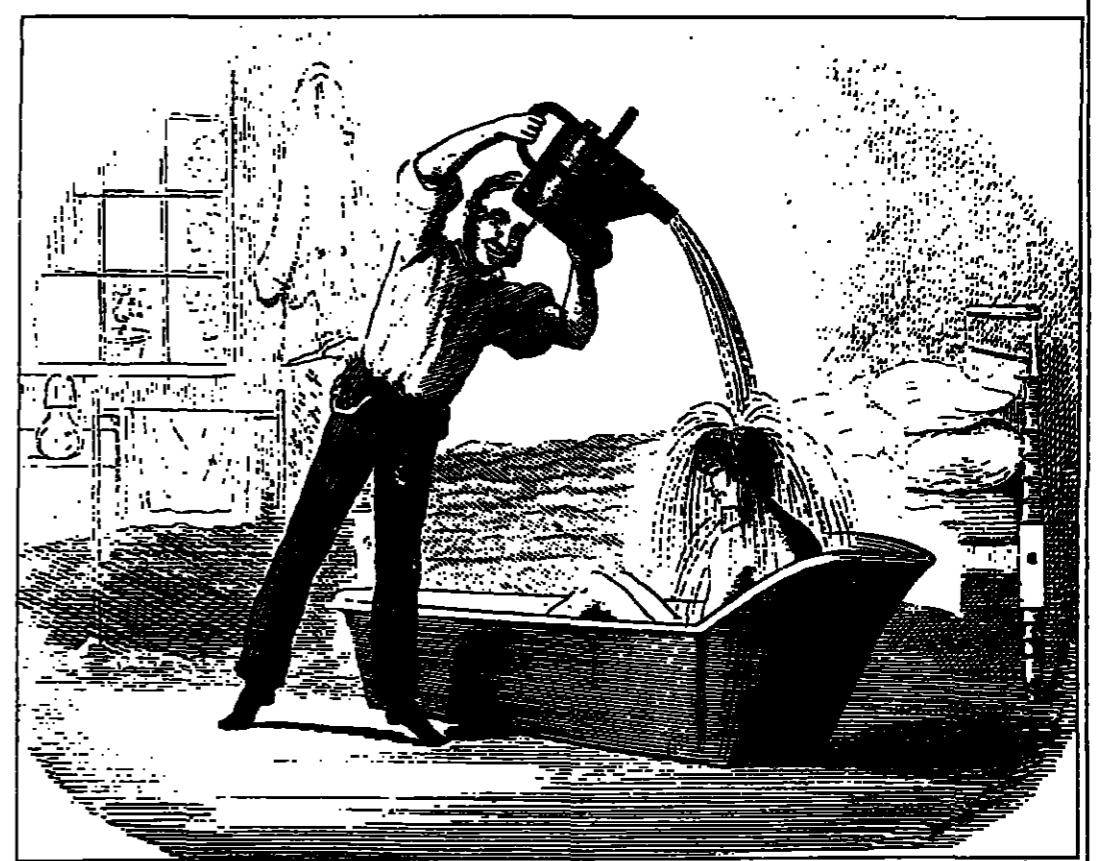
The Miramar has described itself as "le paquebot de la forme" and, perched as it is on the edge of the beach, it was almost disappointing, after falling asleep to the sound of crashing waves, not to find oneself well out into the Atlantic on waking. The engine room of the ship is the thalassotherapy centre in the basement, a labyrinth of treatment areas which hum and gurgle with twinkling lights and the slap of sea water on tile and skin.

There was a gym at the Miramar but somehow we never found it and the absence of any organised exercise classes, aerobics or jogging led to a certain confusion as to whether we were at a health farm or just staying in a luxury hotel.

This was exacerbated by the proximity of "Le Relais Miramar," the "gastronomic" restaurant (one Michelin rosette) and of the hotel bar, which offered, as well as the usual alcoholic delights, such

cocktails as le joggeur (carrot and lemon juice) le fitness (tomato juice and radish) and innumerable tisanes.

The concept of an English health farm with its emphasis on hearty exercise and repetitive salads puzzles the French, whose subtler blend of restraint and pleasure can also bring results. No dramatic weight loss is promised at the Miramar, but its delicate menus, combined with the metabolic stimulation of the sea water treatments, somehow contrived to make me lose 4 lb which, over a month later, I have been unable to put back.



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By Krystyna Prusik

TOULOUSE, the rosy city which the "St Sernin church illuminates in the evening in coral blossom, bathed in sunlight" sings Claude Nougaro, a native of the City of Counts, "a torrent of pebbles rolls in your accent". City, smelling of violets and cassoulet, that typical bean and meat stew, swept by the Autun wind, and whose past goes back to the 3rd century when the Romans were expanding their empire. In the 16th century, woad, used to dye fabrics blue, brought wealth to the inhabitants of Toulouse.

Today, with its 600,000 inhabitants, Toulouse is the fourth largest city in France. It is the capital of the Midi-Pyrenees region and is looking to the future with the development of high-tech industries. It is the second most important French university town with a potential of 60,000 students. 20 per cent of all jobs in the region are still in the agriculture and food processing fields. Textile and clothing industries account for 15 per cent of work and the chemical and even more so biotechnology sectors are showing considerable growth. 11 percent of jobs are in electronics and in computer manufacturing. Software is also very important in Toulouse. The big firms and national laboratories in these various sectors are represented in the region with production units and testing, checking, analysis and research centres.

But the true vocation of this technopolis lies in the field of aeronautics and space, represented in Toulouse by some sixty organizations and companies.

Airbus, Concorde and the Ariane launcher are built in Toulouse, and soon the European space plane Hermes, resulting from important cooperation within the European Space Agency, is to be built there too.

CNES, the French National Space Studies Centre, is in charge of the overall Hermes system. Aerospatiale is responsible for the industrial aspects, and Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation is in charge of the aeronautical side.

Hermes will be 15.5 metres long and have a wing-span of 10 metres. The inside area will be divided into three main zones.

Europeans out in space



French astronauts Jean-Loup Chretien and Michel Tognini.

the crew, in which they will sleep, eat, etc. At the back of the plane, there is another important area, the airlock, which will enable the crew to go out in space.

Hermes' main purpose will be to service the future European Space Station, the Man Tended Free Flyer (MTFF). In addition to this major mission, Hermes will have to be able to visit foreign space stations, in particular the American station and the Soviet station MIR. It will also be used to service orbiting automatic platforms such as the Eureka platform, and to repair satellites.

The first Hermes flight is scheduled for mid 1997, but this first flight will be unmanned, for reasons of safety. It will thus be completely automatic with automatic landing too. Then, the first manned flight will take place in early 1998.

But a manned flight requires astronauts. Europe lacks experience on the life of man in space. Fortunately France was involved in this problem as early as 1982 when Jean-Loup Chretien became the first Frenchman in space. After training at the space centre in Baikonur in the Soviet Union, he took part in a flight on the Soyuz T6 rocket which docked with the Soviet space Salyut 7. Three years later, a second Frenchman, Patrick Baudry, flew in

the American shuttle Discovery.

With the Hermes project getting off the ground, crews of European astronauts need to be created. In 1985, the French Space Studies Centre (CNES) decided to select seven new astronauts (4 scientists and 3 flight engineers). The flight engineers are in charge of operations concerning the activity of the crew. They can take part in activities outside the vehicle or be responsible for placing satellites in orbit. The scientists who must be experts in a specialised field, are in charge of carrying out scientific experiments. What are the criteria for any possible applicant? First, they have to be French and aged between 25 and 45. They must also have an engineering diploma, or a university degree in a scientific or technical field, and a good knowledge of English and Russian. There are also important medical and psychological criteria.

Right now, two French astronauts, Jean-Loup Chretien and Michel Tognini, are undergoing training at the City of Stars near Moscow for a flight which is to last a month and which is to take place in the second half of 1988, on the Soviet space station MIR. It will be mainly devoted to carrying out scientific medical and technological experiment.

Special beauty care for Kuwait climate



Sarkis Arslanian: in the beauty products business for over 20 years

WOMENFOLK in Kuwait need more than money to keep their skin healthy and fresh. They could do with some instructions on how to look after their complexion but they have often shown more readiness to dip into their pockets than to listen to advice.

"The public takes our promotions too lightly," laments Sarkis Arslanian, the president of Ahed M. S. Al Khatib and Partner Co., an agent for 12 reputable perfume and cosmetic houses, among them Yves Saint Laurent, Stendhal and Givenchy manufacturers.

The company, which is a leading supplier of beauty products in Kuwait, organises six promotions a year by top beauticians from France but the turnout is not always upto Arslanian's expectations. He urges women to attend promotions and ask questions without any obligation to buy the beauty products on display. "Most women don't know their type of skin and what products to use. Only three out of every 10 women know how to apply make-up," says Arslanian who has been in the beauty products business for well over two decades.

And he has further examples of women's lack of knowledge when it comes to beauty products. "Most women know

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RENAULT
 BUILD A BETTER CAR

By Philippe Olivier

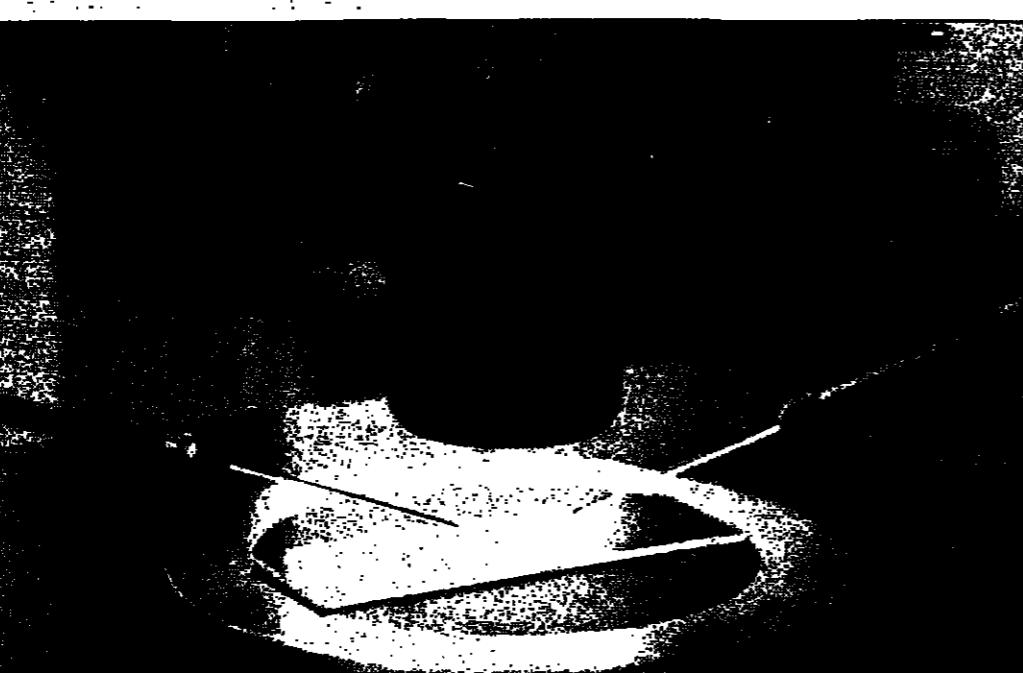
IF, after the war and for nearly thirty glorious years, France lived through continuous prosperity which placed her among the leading industrialised countries, since 1974 she has experienced the effects of the crisis affecting her economy and her jobs.

However, the precursory signs of real economic revival are already appearing with the phenomenon of Regionalisation, which is quite new in France, playing a major role.

Four essential factors have, since before 1974, prepared for this revival. Energy became cheap, plentiful and easily available thanks to the extraordinary development of nuclear energy (80 per cent of the production of electricity). Transport has capitals to each other with motorways (30 kilometres in 1960, 4,000 km today), with the TGV (high-speed train), and internal airlinks (Air Inter). France's opening up to Europe (reinforced with the admission of Spain and Portugal) has multiplied capacities for exchanges. And, finally, a factor which is original in France, with her tradition of state-control, centralised and run from Paris. Regionalisation has allowed regions and their capitals to be turned into dynamic and autonomous centres for industrial development.

From the 60s, the framework of the "department" (which dates from 1800) appeared too narrow to be integrated in the plans for territorial development. By joining together a few departments, a larger unit was formed: the Region. The State, understanding both its limits and the potential of regions, delegated a certain number of spheres to the Regional Councils and their Chairmen. In 1982, decentralisation laws

Regional impulses



Genetic research in Lyon.

were a definite step forward for Regionalisation, allowing regional councillors to be elected by direct universal suffrage, giving them legitimacy and power. The Chairman of a Regional Council became a key person and, as he was invested with considerable power, notably in economic and social matters, his first responsibility became that of ensuring the development of his region.

In this field, regional heads are going to have to fight with their backs to the wall, faced with the number 1 problem: unemployment. Everywhere, the crisis has been felt and has

swept away firms unable to adapt. It has destroyed jobs by the thousand. These have to be replaced and new ones created at any cost. Free of the control of Paris, the Regions are putting all their energy and spirit of initiative into the battle.

What needs to be done? To create jobs it is necessary to produce. But produce what? In the new hyperindustrialised European and world environment, new efficient products with a high added value are needed. It is thus necessary to innovate in order to invent these products so as to encourage productivity, to sell.

In a word, it is necessary to step into the Year 2,000, fifteen years before the calendar, and, in order to achieve this, to foster a systematic policy of innovation. The regional chairmen are going to develop measures to achieve this.

As innovation is a must at any cost, it is necessary to turn to universities, laboratories (which invent) and firms (which produce) and create an effect of synergy between them. This results in the idea of creating a "technopolis." The idea is to establish new industrial sites (sometimes in the same place as the old failed industries) situated not far from research centres (universities, top specialised schools etc.) and to draw entrepreneurs who will find the optimal conditions for the development of their businesses there.

A remarkable example of the efficacy of this synergy between intellectual potential (the brains of research organisations) and industrial potential (firms) is that of the "Hytac" company in Montpellier, made

famous by its underwater robot, "Robin." It was set up by young engineers from an engineering school in Montpellier itself. They launched a top range product, unique in the world. In order to improve it or to launch for research which they need. The "Hytac" company is already quoted on the Stock Exchange and present in California and Asia.

Thanks to the activity of the regional chairmen, most of the big regional capitals today have their "technopolis" which is often specialised in a particular field in order to become highly efficient centres of excellence: data-processing (in Metz); artificial intelligence (Orléans); biotechnology (Rennes), etc.

Thanks to the fantastic drive brought by the technopolises and their power of innovation, whole geographical areas are gradually coming to, or coming back to, life (cf. Pierre Miquel's book "Vivre la France", publ. Seguier).

Thus, for instance, even in the south, which has always been rather unindustrialised, an economically very prosperous line is being drawn from Bordeaux (biomaterials) to Cannes (satellites), passing through Toulouse (aeronautics), Montpellier (data-processing) and Marseilles (robotics). In this exemplary case of the Mediterranean arc, the "Silicon Valley syndrome" has been spoken of.

The very dynamic universities in the south (Toulouse, Aix, Marseille, Montpellier, Bordeaux etc.) today provide the raw material, that is to say brainpower, for industries which no longer depend on coal basins as in the past and can set up in business wherever they like. The best example is obviously Toulouse which is the archetype of this kind of development: the second largest French university town with 60,000 students, and 70,000 scientists for 600,000 inhabitants, the top city for aeronautics with Airbus and space city with the future shuttle Hermes.

Thus, from North to South and from East to West, France is taking on a new aspect. 200 years after 1789, there is a real revolution. It is a technological revolution which is shaping the future of the country and is preparing it to take on the "Big Bang" of Europe in 1992.



An older district of Lille.

Medical research in Lille

By Jean Chabrier

LILLE, which had, for a long time, been the capital of Flanders, naturally became the capital of the North-Pas de Calais region. On account of this, it has a very important university and numerous specialised higher schools.

Lille also has another totally original characteristic: this city is the seat of an important faculty of medicine, known as the "State" faculty. It also has a big University Hospital Centre, as in all big French towns. This centre, as all others of its kind, is naturally a hive of activity for research. The work of Professor Bertrand, a pioneer in the study of coronary stenosis, should be mentioned. He is a specialist in coronary thrombosis and promotes a non-surgical method of unblocking these vital vessels, with little traumatism, by inserting probes with a little balloon on the end in the artery as far as the blockage, and then inflating it to widen the passage. This is a sort of cleaning system which, at least for a while, opens up the passageway in the coronary artery.

Professor Arnott's research also deserves a mention. He is working on syndromes caused by congenital or acquired distal vascular deficiencies in the brain hemispheres, resulting in redoubtable psycho-motor deficiencies.

The Pasteur Institute in Lille is also very important. It was here that Calmette and Guérin developed the BCG vaccine which today is still the best preventive means against the scourge of tuberculosis. The Pasteur Institute is involved in active research in a great variety of fields.

Lille, which had for a long time been the capital of Flanders, naturally became the capital of the North-Pas de Calais region. The city also has another totally original characteristic: it is the seat of an important faculty of medicine, known as the "State" faculty.

In addition to the "State" University, since 1876, there has been a Catholic University, also known as a "université libre." Relations between the two universities are excellent and there are close ties between them.

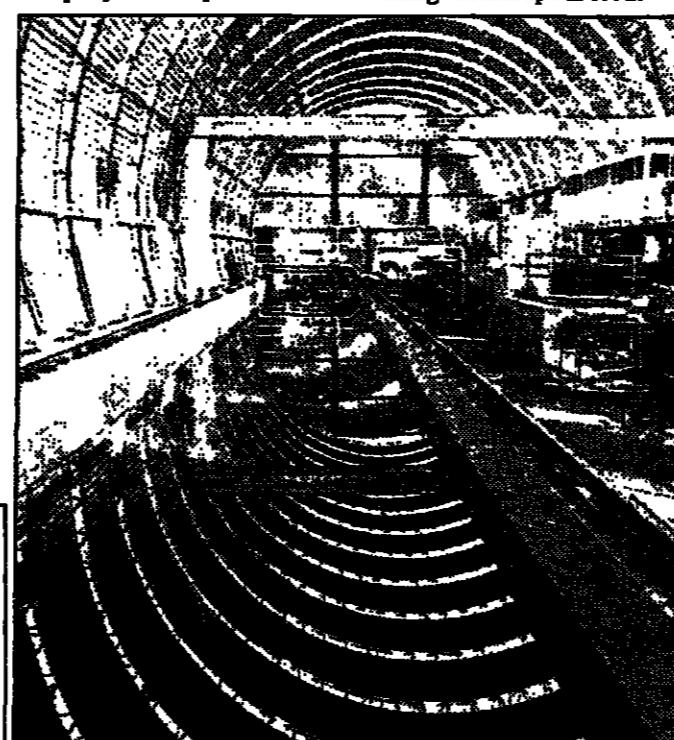
The Catholic University has five faculties: Law, Arts, Science, Medicine and Theology. The Medical Faculty has a clause limiting the number of students in hospital service (with 800 beds) to 50. This guarantees them excellent training and almost personalised teaching. It benefits from great autonomy with specific courses. Since 1982, this autonomy has been extended to post-graduate training and to national selective (internship) exams. The board of examiners is mixed.

Conventions were made with Catholic Universities of Beirut, São Paulo (Brazil), Cordoba (Argentina) and the New-York Medical College of Pennsylvania, resulting in highly profitable exchanges between professors and students. The Catholic Universities of Louvain in Belgium and Nijmegen in the Netherlands are even closer. The presidents of these universities recently met in Rome in an attempt to reach an agreement. But the rigorous position of the church on help with assisted procreation, that is to say the very great possibilities offered by scientific

and technological acquisitions to fight sterility in couples, in other words, in vitro fertilisation, for couples who have been united by the Holy Sacrament of religious marriage, has not become any more flexible. This is all the more regrettable as research centres had been well advanced in the problem and their results were extremely encouraging.

It is also regrettable that the work carried out by the Catholic University of Lille, which has had less media coverage than other centres is less known to the general public. Moreover, the same applies to the Catholic hospital, l'Hôpital de Bon-Secours, which is, at present, experiencing the same problems with the church.

Finally, it is interesting to note that the Catholic University of Lille offers introductory training to Tropical Medicine, aimed at teaching people who will carry out an activity in developing countries, missionaries, people doing their military service in the framework of foreign co-operation abroad, etc. It consists of theoretical courses and practical work and leads to a diploma. Subjects taught range from tropical diseases, hygiene and prevention, to practical training in fields as different as haematology, parasitology, bacteriology and even obstetrics. It is the only French university to provide such highly specialised training.



A physics laboratory in Nantes.

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BUREAU Veritas was born, one hundred and sixty years ago (1828) "to seek out the truth and tell it, fearlessly and impartially". The main concern was to provide the shipping world of that day with all the information needed to gauge the degree of trustworthiness of ships and their equipment, and ensure the safety of persons and property.

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- Technitas (technical assistance)
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— Veridatas (computer software security and quality)

— BVCS (containers)

— LBF (food hygiene and quality).

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By Benedict Meyssan

THE Great Arch at La Defense follows the historical perspective imagined in the 17th century by Le Nôtre. The famous vista begins in the Cour Carrée du Louvre, goes through the Place de la Concorde, up the Champs Elysées, past the Arc de Triomphe and ends at the new Great Arch. This building, which is going to become a real symbol, will house the International Foundation of Human Rights and of Human Sciences in its roof. The southern side is reserved for the Ministry of Supplies. The northern side, bought by AXIA-Drouot and the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, will be let as offices to various companies.

The Great Arch is a real technological achievement with a bold architectural design. Its roof is suspended more than 100 metres up and its surface area is more than a hectare. The huge shell in the form of an empty cube required more than 2,000 workmen. This worksite is without precedent and specialists will have to pour 30,000 tonnes of concrete for the flooring and fit the 70 metre

mega-girders each 9 metres high with a precision of one centimetre. The opening in the arch is as wide as the Champs Elysées and the whole of the building will offer more than 100,000 square metres of space for use by the service sector. Every day some 5,000 people will go to work in the two side walls which are 35 storeys high and faced with white marble from Carrara. On the edge facing Paris, there will be a belvedere, which people will be able to reach in panoramic lifts to see the historical vista of the capital.

La Defense has always been a privileged place for contemporary art, as shown by the very important open-air museum of modern sculpture which has about thirty major works including the Agam Fountain. In this same spirit, certain internationally famous artists have contributed to the creation of the Great Arch. The Japanese artist Aiko Miyawaki has designed a filiform composition in metal whose sprawling cobweb forms will decorate the surroundings of the building. The painter Jean Dewasne is going to paint big coloured

Panoramic concerns

frescoes in the halls and on the internal partitions according to a design decided on together with the architect of the Arch, Johan Otto Von Spreckelsen.

When you come to visit this prestigious monument, you will first reach the esplanade of the Great Arch by means of big marble steps. There, a set of panoramic lifts hanging on steel stays will take you through the "cloud," made of a large awning, hanging beneath the arch. You will thus arrive on the roof where four patios 400 metres square alternate with five large rooms the same size. There is also a series of rooms in tiers in the eastern part. But you will surely go to the west where, from the belvedere, you will be able to admire Paris spread at your feet. Perhaps you will hear the people beside you exclaim: "Could one dream of a finer sight?"

THE International Foundation for Human Rights and Sciences is going to be created

after an idea of President Edgar Faure, who unfortunately passed away on 30th March last. Mr Jean-Pierre Hoss, the Secretary-General of the association for the creation of the International Foundation for Human Rights and Sciences, explains the activities of his Foundation and the way it functions.

Question: The International Foundation for Human Rights and Sciences is going to be created in 1989...

Answer: Perhaps before, on paper. But it will take up its permanent headquarters in the roof of the Great Arch at La Defense in May 1989, which will coincide with the first big ceremonies for the commemoration of the bicentenary of the Revolution of 1789.

Q. : So you think it will actually be created earlier?

A. : Yes. Its creation as a corporate body will be in late 1988 or right at the beginning of 1989. This foundation will start its activities even before taking up its headquarters in the Great Arch.

Q. : How will it be structured?

A. : Like all foundations, it will be administered by a body of directors with a chairman and administrators representing several components. They will be persons of international reputation from all fields of knowledge: philosophy, science, economics, etc., representatives of associations for the defence of human rights and aid for development, representatives of organisations offering patronage since this foundation will be financed in this way, and a scientific council in which scientific and legal personalities, and I think also theologians, will be represented. And then, all physical and moral persons who wish to contribute their work, their knowledge and their means to the creation of this great project will also be able to belong to this Foundation.

Q. : What exactly is this project and its precise functions?

A. : This Foundation is going to be created as an extension of celebrations of the bicentenary of the French Revolution. The idea, which was thought of by President Edgar Faure, (who was, moreover, the chairman of the mission for the bicentenary of the French Revolution), was to base the Foundation on the commemoration of the bicentenary and on the fantastic place of the Arch at La Defense, to create something which would be in continuation with the message of the French Revolution, (that is to say the message of Human Rights), but which could also be the beginning of a permanent institution turned towards the future. The Foundation would deal with current issues concerning human rights in contemporary society, ways of adapting and advancing them and informing public opinion of them more efficiently so that these rights may be better respected.

It will also be interested in the consequences of scientific and technological discoveries on man and on the evolution of human society. I allude, in particular, to all the great issues of society which are at present coming to the fore and which make the headlines in the press: problems of artificial procreation, of man and his environment, of insistence on therapeutic means and euthanasia, of artificial intelligence, etc.

The Foundation will study all these issues which evolve around the big question: How to manage to control scientific progress so that it is in the service of mankind and does not turn against him. The analysis of tensions in the world and the study of the enormous problem of the present-day world which is the problem of the gap between developed countries and developing countries will also be part of the field of study and research of the Foundation.

Q. : How is the Foundation going to be financed?

A. : If the Foundation is able to get off the ground, it is because the French State has agreed to place the roof of the Great Arch at its disposal for a symbolic sum.

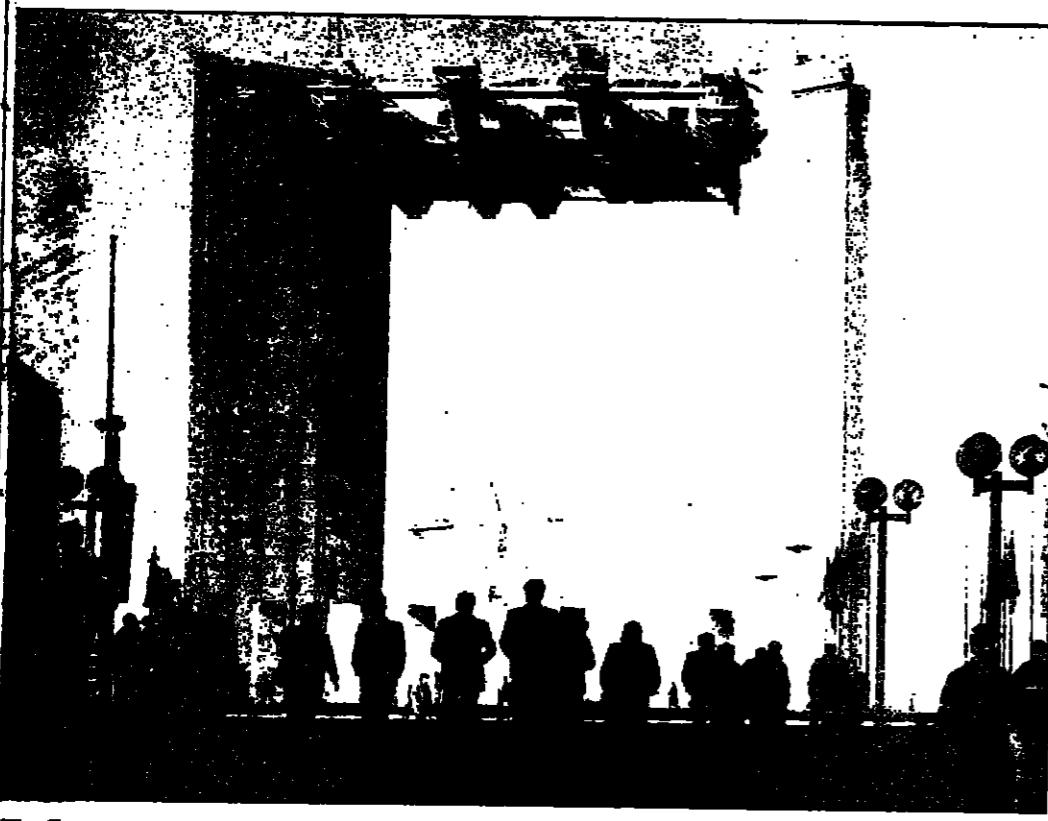
A club of twelve great funding patrons (which will be organisations and firms representing all parts of the world), will make it possible to fit out the premises and to create the initial endowment of the Foundation.

Concerning the financial plan of the Foundation, once it has become active, the Foundation will run the public belvedere and the lifts which give access to it. It will let the big prestigious meeting rooms, fitted with modern means of communication, by the evening, (video transmission, projection, etc.). Patronage will again be used for specific projects.

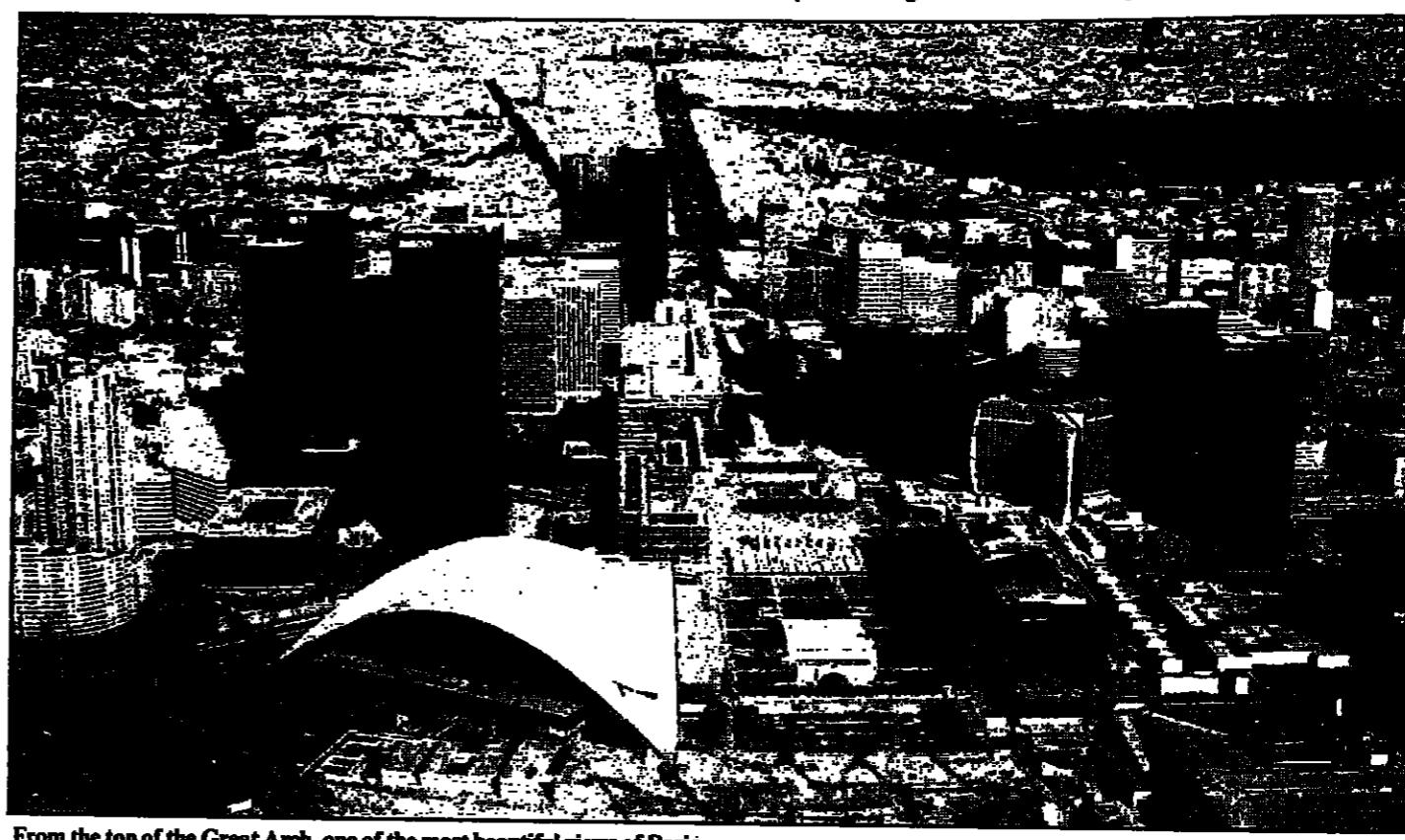
Finally, the Great Arch at La Defense should be widely reproduced on various objects: pencil-sharpener, tee-shirts, television sets, etc. I think that the Foundation should be able to benefit from a part of the receipts coming from these

reproduction rights. Q. : What will be the means of communication between the Foundation and public opinion?

A. : We expect over a million visitors a year to the headquarters of the Foundation. You know, it will be a magnificent place. From it one will discover one of the most prestigious sites in Paris, the vista going from the Cour Carrée du Louvre, through the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysées and the Arc de Triomphe and ending precisely at the Great Arch. On their way to the access to the belvedere, visitors will see several exhibitions organised by the Foundation. For instance, we have a highly advanced project with the National Blood Transfusion Institute for exhibitions dealing with bioethics, biotechnology, etc... And then, of course, the scientific personalities, the men of faith, and the creators gathered together here will be able to give a certain number of opinions and recommendations which will have the value, not of laws, but of principles, like the original declarations of human rights.



The Great Arch at La Defense under construction.



From the top of the Great Arch, one of the most beautiful views of Paris.



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JUNIOR TIMES

Dear Junior Readers,

Phew, it is hot! I have never known weather like this in all my life—it really makes me miss the rain, the snow and the cold in my country, but probably when I return there, I will miss Kuwait's glorious sunshine!

We are all very strange in that way, we always seem to want what we cannot have or else we do not realise what we have until it has gone.

It could be anything: we do not like school until we start working and think, well, maybe school was not so bad after all; we have friends who make us cross with their silly behaviour, but we sure miss them when they are no longer around; we find fault with the place we are living in, but when we leave it behind, we start to think about the good aspects of life there.

The answer, of course, is to try to make the best of any situation we find ourselves in—it will not stop us missing certain things about it when it has gone, but at least we will not feel sorry that we did not enjoy it more when we had the chance.

We make the mistake of looking for perfect people in a perfect world and it is no surprise that we are disappointed, because we are looking for the impossible. It would be better to make the best of what there is, enjoy your school-days, be more patient and understanding with your friends; try to like as much as you can about where you are living. Do not leave understanding the value of things until it is too late.

Auntie Jayne.

Happy birthday

Saif Patel will celebrate his first birthday on 17th July. Best wishes, Saif, from your family and friends.

Solution to Tuesday's general knowledge quiz.

1 Vesuvius, in A.D. 79. 2 The assassination of Julius Caesar, in the ancient Roman calendar 'the Ides' were the 15th of March, July, May and October, and the 13th of the other months. 3 The Moon has only a weak surface gravity, which is one sixth as strong as earth's surface gravity. 4 Stiffened filaments round the neck. 5 Subterranean cemetery. Originally under basilica of St. Sebastian near Rome. 6 Decorated stage for coffin or effigy of distinguished person during funeral service (open casket). 7 Box with two hails side by side. 8 Smithfield. 9 Young green cucumber used in pickling, or small kind of cucumber used in pickling. 10 Argos. 11 A cyclops. Race of giant shepherds in Greek mythology. 12 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. 13 Being absent without permission. 14 Ideas of magnificence without any real basis of fact. 15 There are sixty-four squares on a chess board. 16 Winds. 17 A representation of inanimate things such as fruit and vegetables. 18 The Brunel. 19 Saint Nicholas. 20 Bognor Regis. The plant is *Thlaspi arvense*, growing mainly in South America and on Pacific Isles.

Butterfly cakes



Ingredients

100g (4 oz) caster sugar
100g (oz) soft margarine
100g (4oz) self-raising flour

2 level teaspoons baking powder

2 eggs

Equipment

Mixing bowl

Sieve

Wooden spoon

Teaspoon

Knife

20 paper cake cases

Baking tray

1. Put oven on at Gas

Mark 5 (electricity 376°F/190°C).

2. Place the sugar, margarine and eggs in the mixing bowl.

3. Sift the flour and baking powder over the other ingredients.

4. Beat all these together for 2-3 minutes with a wooden spoon.

5. Spoon the mixture into the 20 paper cake cases and stand them on a baking tray.

6. Place in the oven for

15 minutes or until golden brown. Allow to cool before decorating.

Butter icing

Ingredients

250g (10 oz) icing sugar

125g (5 oz) butter

Equipment

Teaspoon

Small mixing bowl

Wooden spoon

Sieve

Sharp pointed knife

1. Sieve the icing sugar into the bowl.

2. Add the butter and mix them together with the wooden spoon until soft and creamy.

3. Cover mixture with a clean damp cloth until you are ready to use it.

4. Using a sharp knife, carefully cut a circle out of the top of each cake.

5. Cut this circle of cake in half to make 2 butterfly wings.

6. Spoon a little of the butter icing onto the top of each cake and put the two 'wings' on top of the icing.

Why bats fly at night

These small winged creatures have no need of sunlight. They swoop at dusk between houses and plants with surprising speed catching the insects which they devour in large numbers. Every moment they have to avoid all kinds of obstacles but they are always able to do so by quick, deliberate movements.

A mysterious sixth sense guides them at night and enables them to 'see' the dangers and avoid them in time. This sixth sense works on a system something like our modern radar.

In fact, as it flies the bat emits a series of very shrill sounds, so high pitched that our ears cannot pick them up. When some obstacle or object gets in its way these ultrasonic sounds are bounced off it and returned. All this takes place in a fraction of a

second.

The bat hears, recognizes, calculates and veers away from the obstacle with a flap of the wings. It does this hundreds of times every night, for its brain is able to interpret complicated patterns of sound and echo with amazing speed.

Long before man was able to do so, therefore, this mammal learned to use the same principle on which radar is based.

The why of animals



Fruit bats at roost

or an insect, and can control its flight as required to avoid or approach.

Why the scorpion is said to eat with its legs
Before putting food into its mouth the scorpion minces it by rubbing it against its shell with its legs and pincers. This method of chewing outside the mouth is the remnant of a habit which was very common in ancient times when the first armoured creatures appeared. We know that the scorpion is a direct descendant of one of the first species of animal which populated the Earth.

From time immemorial these animals have captured the imagination of men by their monstrous shapes and very strange habits. A certain type of cannibalism is very common among scorpions: immediately after mating the female gobbles up the male.

We serve crabs



Waiter, waiter, do you serve crabs?

Sit down, sir, we serve anybody.

What was the tortoise doing on the road?
About two miles an hour.

A wife asked her husband for a birthday present—'something with lots of diamonds in it'. So he gave her a pack of cards.

Dentist: 'Have your teeth ever been checked?'
Patient: 'No, they've always been white.'

ARAB TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, JULY 14-15, 1983

The starfish

to do," he said at last.

"Come with me."

Together they made their way to a bubbling spring. The fox dipped himself in it and came out as a respectable merchant. Then he dipped the young man in, and he emerged as a starfish. The merchant put the starfish in his pocket and took him to market.

Now it chanced that the princess also was at market that morning. When she saw the dainty little creature she wanted to buy it, and willingly paid the price the merchant asked. Before he gave it to her he managed to whisper in its ear. "When the princess goes to the turret, hide in her hair!"

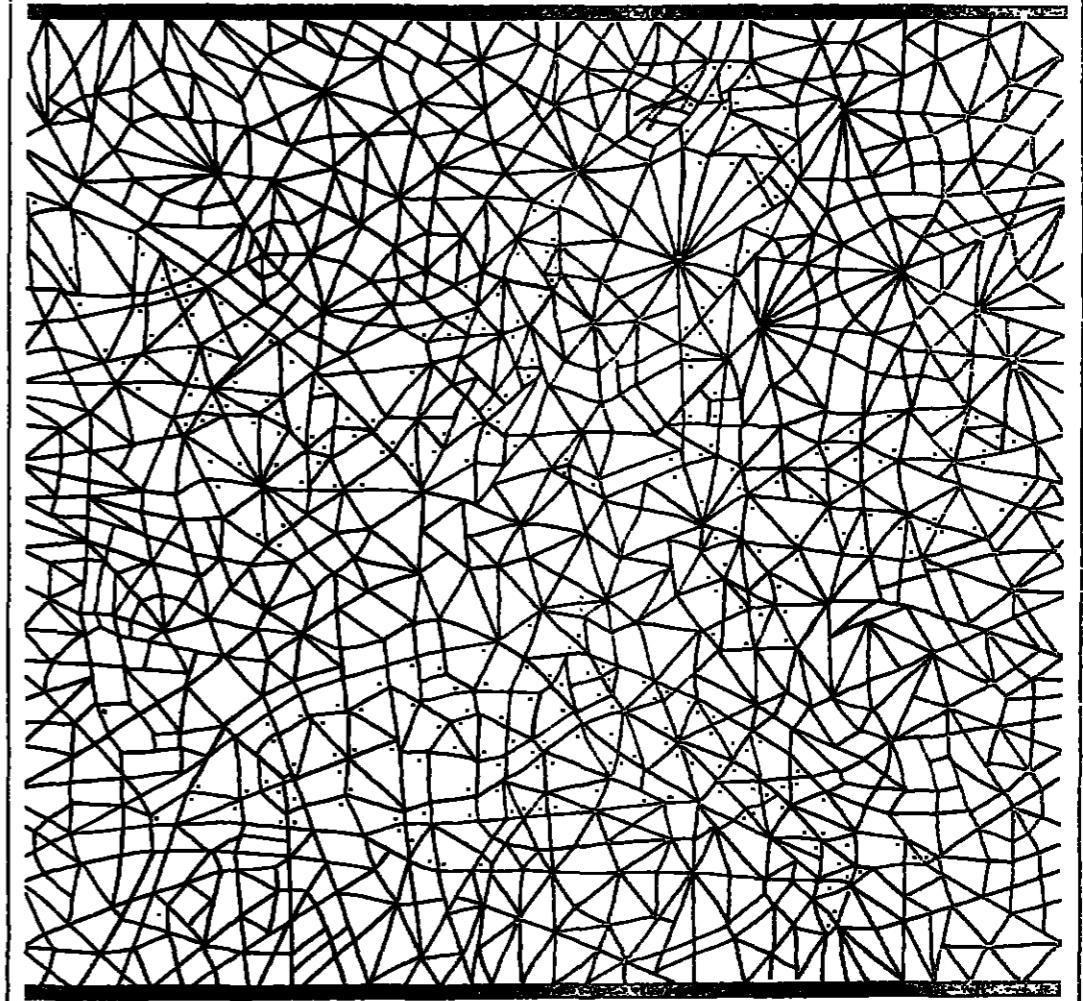
And that, a little later, was just what the starfish did! It crept beneath the thick braids of her yellow hair, and as she had not eyes in the back of her head she ran from window to window with never a glimpse of her suitor. And when she had looked in vain from the twelfth window she banged it down so hard that every window in the turret was shattered to atoms! The starfish was quite frightened, but the princess, feeling it among her tresses, shook it to the ground and bade it begone.

The little creature ran and ran until it came to the market place, and there the merchant found it. His task over, he carried it at once to the magic spring. Having dipped themselves, the two resumed their proper shapes, the fox to receive the grateful thanks of his friend, and the suitor to find his way to the castle, where the princess was waiting to marry him.

With all her windows



Shade the dotted areas to find three hidden creatures. Can you name them?



Solution on Tuesday

Truly amazing!

The most efficient form of light production so far discovered is the glow-worm.

There are 444 mosques in Istanbul.

The emperor penguin shields its young from the cold by hobbling along with the chick between its feet.

More than 95 per cent of the fish caught in the world are caught in the Northern hemisphere. About one million meteors reach our atmosphere every hour.

The Blister Bush found in South Africa, when touched causes large painful blisters.

New-born ducks do not appear to know how to swim.

Draftsmen have to make 27,000 drawings for the manufacture of a new car.

Richard III, Louis XIV and Napoleon Bonaparte were all born with teeth.

Bats catch insects and avoid objects in their path by emitting squeaks, then listening for the echoes to return.

Four babies are born every second.

Aspirin occurs naturally in the bark of certain trees.

The Aborigines of Australia used moulds from the stony side of trees to treat wounds centuries before Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.

The safety pin was invented in the Mediterranean region during the Bronze Age.

The deepest crater made by a meteorite is in Arizona and is 1,200 metres wide.

An Alsatian dog's sense of smell is a million times better than a man's.

A spirit house is erected at dangerous corners in Thailand, to placate the evil spirits that cause traffic accidents.

It is estimated that there are 200 million left-handed people in the world.

ARAB TIMES Classifieds

ACCOMMODATION

Wanted

ANYWHERE in Kuwait. Furnished accommodation required for an Indian couple between August 10-15 to the end of August. Owner possibly on vacation. Tele. Sajan, 4874259. 4813141. (AT6-43193-3)

Available

SALMIYA, Baghdad Street, close to bus stop. One room in a 2 bedroom apartment, four a couple or working ladies. Tele. 3926412, 3926415. working hours. (AT6-43178-2)

SALMIYA, near Salmiya Centre, behind Commercial Bank. One room for one Muslim bachelor (non-smoker) to share with a Muslim family. Tele. 5753993. 5-7 pm. (AT6-43180-2)

SHaab, near Co-operative opp. Kentucky House, 8, Street 36, Block 3. One room with kitchen facility including water and electricity for a small family, working girls or bachelors. Tele. Pinto, 2422238, mornings only. (AT6-43150-3)

MAIDAN HAWALLI, opp Shaab Garden, 2 bedroom flat including hall and saloon, with tele. facility for an Indian family to share with a family. Tele. 5617934, 5618991. (AT6-43179-3)

HAWALLI, accommodation with tele. facility for a small family or working lady to share with an Indian family. Bus routes 502, 102, 38, 16, 15. Tele. 2621983. 7am-12pm, 2-8pm. (AT6-43192-3)

IN Salmiya, near Pakistani School for an Indian working couple or working girl to share with an Indian family. Tele. 5635034. (AT6-43161-2)

HAWALLI, accommodation with tele. facility for a small family or working lady to share with an Indian family. Bus routes 502, 102, 38, 16, 15. Tele. 2621983. 7am-12pm, 2-8pm. (AT6-43192-3)

FOR SALE

Computers

AMEGA 1000, Commodore with software, 1, Kaleidoscope (art of electronics), 2, Basic/tutor. Tele. 4847671, 4845029. (AT6-43194-3)

Cars

HONDA Accord EXR, 1800cc, 1983 model, 83,000 kms. fully automatic with four doors, sunroof, AC and radio/cassette. One owner, in very good condition. KD850 cash. Tele. 2628252. (AT6-43169-3)

FULLY furnished flat on ground floor, comprising 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, living room, kitchen 10m², owned by a diplomat. Suitable for a diplomat or executive director. Tele. 4879995. 2-3pm, 6-8pm. (AT6-43094-3)

CHEVROLET Caprice '79 with AC, automatic, black-beige, registered upto June 1989. 78,000 kms and in perfect condition. KD450, ono. Cash. Tele. Saif (Hit) 4812763, 4814818 (off) 5642527 (res). (AT6-43182-2)

IN Salwa, near Gulf English School, in a CAC on second floor with 3 bedrooms, large saloon, 2 bathrooms, kitchen with cupboards and gas. Tele. 5611770, 5642773, 8am-12noon, 4-9pm. (AT6-43160-3)

JULIEEB Al Shiyookh. Flat, 2 bedrooms, large saloon with kitchen. Rent KD 115. Tele. 4344290. (AT6-43195-3)

SALMIYA, flat, one bedroom, hall and saloon. Rent KD 135 with water. Tele. 2465965, 11am-1pm and 7-9pm. (AT6-43181-3)

NISSAN Bluebird 1800 GL, Oct. 1984, automatic, metallic green, 86,000 kms, completely serviced by dealer with AC radio/cassette, electric sunroof, in excellent condition. Owner leaving Kuwait. KD1,200, ono. Tele. 4816669. (AT6-43169-3)

CITROEN BX 19GT, 1986 registered March '87 manual, electric windows, power steering, central locking, electric sunroof. KD1950 cash or 20xKD102 for company. Tele. 3261926, 8am-4.30pm 5623295, evenings. (AT6-43146-3)

TOYOTA Corona, 1.8 GL, Dec '84, 65,000 kms, fully automatic, 5 doors, hatchback, sunroof, with AC, in excellent condition. Owner leaving Kuwait. Tele. 5635953. (AT6-43189-2)

HONDA Accord, 1982 model, automatic, 2 doors, stereo, HiFi, registered up to 17.4.89, with AC, in very good condition. KD 700. Tele. 5635917, res. (AT6-43196-3)

TOYOTA Corolla '86 model, automatic, 32,000 kms, lightgreen with AC in excellent condition. Cash or instalments. Tele. 2401516, 9032048. (AT6-43154-3)

CHEVROLET Spectrum '86, blue, automatic power steering, 20,000kms, in excellent condition, driven by a careful lady, owner leaving Kuwait. KD1500 cash. (AT6-43168-2)

TV, Sony video, microwave, washing machine including some household items for sale. Tele. 2648148. (AT6-26964-3)

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Gulf citizens to be allowed to hold stocks in GCC states

RIYADH, July 13. (OPECNA): Abdullah Al Quwaiz, assistant secretary-general for economic affairs of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), said yesterday that Gulf citizens were to be allowed to "hold and circulate stocks."

Al Quwaiz said the recommendation approved by the trade ministers at their 11th session here yesterday would be submitted to the GCC summit due to be held in Bahrain.

He said the Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) had already offered some of its shares for subscription in a move to "integrate the interests of GCC states."

He said the ministers also reviewed problems facing the transportation of goods between the Gulf states and recommended direct contacts among concerned departments.

The ministers also discussed the progress on the negotiations between the group and EEC, expressed their pleasure over the signing of an agreement, and hoped a trade accord could be finalised as well.

OAPEC tribunal adjourns Iraq-Syria pipeline case

A JUDICIAL tribunal of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) postponed yesterday judgment on a suit by Iraq against Syria for its 1982 closure of an Iraqi oil pipeline.

OAPEC official said Iraqi lawyers had asked for more time to prepare a response to the Syrian position, outlined on Tuesday by the president of Syria's Supreme Constitutional Court Nasrat Haidar.

Syria shut the pipeline between Iraq's Kirkuk oilfields and the Mediterranean port of Banias after accusing Baghdad of trying to undermine its government.

Iraq filed suit shortly afterwards claiming breach-of-a-1979 contract under which Syria agreed to transport 10 million tonnes of Iraqi crude oil annually through the pipeline in exchange for a transit fee.

The two socialist governments, led by rival wings of the Baath Party, have been at odds for seven years and Jordanian and Saudi mediation efforts last year failed to reconcile them.

Iraq, whose main oil export terminal on the Gulf was shut in 1980 by war with Iran, has since built pipelines through Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

Haidar told the court the issue was a political one outside its jurisdiction. He said Iraq had not tried first to settle the matter in a friendly way as required by the tribunal's statute.

The next session was set for Oct 10.

The tribunal was formed in 1981 to adjudicate disputes between OAPEC members — Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and the UAE.

Iraq expects increase in cereals production

BAGHDAD, July 13. (OPECNA): Iraq expects a high increase in cereals output during 1988-89 season, according to Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Karim Hassan Redha.

In statement published here yesterday in the Baghdad Observer, the minister said wheat output was expected to reach 1.25 million tonnes, compared with 722,000 tonnes over the 1986-87 season, attributing the rise to an increase in cultivated areas.

He said a total of 1.25 million hectares would be cultivated during the season.

A similar increase was also expected in barley output, as a result of introducing new agricultural techniques, he said.

Barley production is expected to reach 1.08 million tonnes, against 743,000 tonnes over the previous season.

He pointed out that his ministry has drawn up plans to increase the output of other crops. Rice is likely to reach 266,000 tonnes, while corn is expected to increase to 145,000 tonnes compared with 61,000 tonnes.

Iraq launched extensive agricultural development plans in 1968, resulting in an increase in cultivated areas, better irrigation methods, and reclamation of vast arable land.

Glut depressing oil prices

Saudis committed to OPEC ceiling: Nazer

JEDDAH, July 13. (OPECNA): Saudi Arabian Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Hisham M. Nazer has reiterated his country's commitment to the production ceiling assigned by OPEC.

The Saudi minister also urged non-OPEC oil producers to co-operate by cutting their oil output levels to help restore balance to the market, according to the Saudi Press Agency.

He called upon OPEC member countries to adhere to their assigned production levels as well.

Denied

Commenting on oil industry speculations, the minister denied that there was any link between Saudi arms purchase from Britain and the kingdom's oil output.

"There is no relation between the Saudi-British arms deal and Saudi Arabia's production level," the minister emphasised.

Meanwhile, in London, a glut is depressing petroleum prices to the year's lows, and oil industry experts foresee persistent weak-

ness if a divided OPEC cannot curb supply.

Few are confident that the organisation can quickly rediscover the unity which it would need in order to reassert discipline among those members who are ignoring mandated output quotas.

"OPEC is in disarray. Its willingness to supply seems almost unlimited," said Steve Turner, an analyst with London brokerage Smith New Court.

Another seasoned OPEC-watcher, Peter Nicol with Chase Manhattan Bank in London, said: "The risk of a repeat of 1986 when oil prices collapsed is getting very real. We haven't seen OPEC so fragmented since then."

North Sea Brent blend is the most widely traded crude oil and serves the industry as a pricing barometer.

This week, after fears abated that a North Sea oil platform disaster might seriously cut world supply, a cargo of Brent changed hands at \$13.91 for a

barrel, its lowest since March.

In the 1986 collapse, when OPEC's output quota system broke down altogether, prices fell from above \$30 to below \$10.

Analysts are not sure that they now risk falling that far. Brokerage Shearson Lehman Hutton, for instance, said in a report it thought they might stabilise above \$13.

Even so, that would still be way below the current OPEC target of a world price aligned on a benchmark at \$18 — bad news for cash-pinned sellers but good for consumer countries worried that generally stronger commodity prices may lease a resurgence of inflation.

Blame

Market analysis put much of the blame for the latest oversupply on excess production mainly by Iraq and the UAE.

Iraq has for some time refused to accept any OPEC-mandated quota, because the organisation declines to give it one as big as that of Gulf war for Iran.

The UAE is now ignoring its

quota after saying at an OPEC meeting in June that it was unjustly low.

This month, market sources say, there is also evidence that output by Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter, has risen above its quota.

It may have touched 5.3 million barrels daily in the first week of July, against an allocated 4.34 million.

Free market prices dropped yesterday on market rumours that the Saudis might raise output to help pay for a deal with Britain under which will buy warplanes and ships perhaps eventually worth \$10 billion (\$17 billion).

Steve Turner at Smith New Court in London said he thought the talk about current Saudi output was "a bit of a red herring".

It was possible, he said, that the Saudis shipped a lot of oil early in July but that less would be moved later in the month, bringing them in at their quota for July as a whole.

"If they keep it up, it will be the

first time since 1986 that they have deliberately over-produced," he said.

Analysts who speculate on a policy switch in Riyadh offer various theories. Possibly, some say, the Saudis want prices weak in order to pinch the flow of revenues to Iran's war chest.

Or they might be trying to coerce the rest of OPEC into restoring discipline under threat of a price crash.

The various conspiracy theories are, however, met with increasing scepticism.

"I am not too sure about those," said Chase's Nicol. On the Saudi arms deal, he took a longer view.

Questioned

He questioned whether the kingdom would float its OPEC quota to raise the money. But he did think it would be even more reluctant in future to act as OPEC "swing" producer — cutting output and losing revenue to balance supply and demand when other organisation members cheat.

World Business Summary

Chinese farm suppliers raised prices during food shortages

BEIJING, July 13. (AP): Government farm supply factories have pushed their prices to "unbearable" levels by hoarding products and trading on the black market during perennial food shortages, China's Communist Party daily said today. The People's Daily said that state administration of commodity prices uncovered 16,000 cases of "want price hikes" in the first half of 1988 and 56,000 companies involved in the production or sale of agricultural supplies. These companies "have shown no moderation in cheating and exploiting farmers by raising prices, speculating, shortchanging, charging miscellaneous fees and selling materials with fixed prices at higher prices," it said. High production costs have been cited as a major factor in stagnating grain harvests. Farmers, who must sell part of their grain to the state at low prices, have ignored government appeals to increase grain production. The report said 10,000 price inspection workers found farmers had been cheated of at least 1.30 million yuan (\$35 million) from overpriced supplies in the first half of the year.

Shortages of the chemical fertiliser, pesticides, diesel fuel and plastic sheeting have led to widespread hoarding and speculation. Speculators, often employees of state-run plants, obtain large quantities of supplies supposed to sell at low, fixed prices and then sell to farmers at double or triple the set price.

The report cited a township government in Western China's Gansu province which sold urea at 1,060 yuan (\$28) a ton, when the price should have been 410 yuan (\$11) a ton. A tobacco company in Anhui province, Central China, obtained plastic sheeting for 6,000 yuan (\$1,622) a ton and sold it to farmers for 11,000 yuan (\$2,973) a ton. The daily said one indignant farmer in Hebei province had written a poem, saying "high-priced fertiliser I do not buy, ordinary-priced grain I do not sell — government, I am not to blame." The daily said price supervision departments have already returned 10 million yuan (\$2.7 million) to farmers who were forced to pay illegally high prices for supplies.

Five oil companies to develop Hibernia oilfield

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, July 13. (AP): A consortium of five oil companies is close to an agreement with the Canadian government and province of Newfoundland on development of the giant Hibernia oilfield of the East Coast, Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford said today. He said the parties had reached a "high degree of consensus" in talks last week in Toronto, and the \$5-billion Canadian dollar (\$4.15 billion) plan was under study. A final announcement is expected in a week or two. "We are the closest we've ever been to having a positive decision," Peckford told reporters. "There was no capitulation on any side on issues they felt were important." The premier was commenting on a report in the Toronto Star which said negotiators had reached a tentative agreement, almost 10 years after the huge pool of oil was discovered about 185 miles (300 kilometres) east of St. John's iceberg-prone waters. The field is estimated to contain about 523 million barrels of crude oil. Under the proposed agreement, the Canadian federal government would provide some one billion dollars (\$830 million) to guarantee loans and absorb losses should oil prices drop. The oil consortium headed by Mobil Oil Canada Ltd. include Gulf Canada, Petro-Canada, Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. and Columbia Gas System of Delaware.

Rescheduling Hungary's debt could lead to inflation

BUDAPEST, July 13. (AP): Rescheduling Hungary's debt could lead to an inflation rate over 100 per cent and massive unemployment, Deputy Finance Minister László Békési was quoted as saying yesterday. According to the July 14th issue of the economic weekly *Ország*, however, Hungary will have to draw \$2.5 billion in fresh credits this year to service its existing debts. The total foreign debt in Hungary, a country of 10.5 million, is about \$18 billion — the highest per capita in Eastern Europe. A set of austerity measures has been introduced this year to help curb debt growth and stimulate the stagnating economy, but Premier and party leader Karoly Grosz, as well as leading economists, have said measures such as cutting subsidies to unprofitable firms have not been implemented consistently. The Communist Party Central Committee, which is to hold its second meeting in three weeks today, will discuss problems of long-term economic development and reform to move Hungary towards a more market-oriented economy. Both options would require subsidy cuts to unprofitable enterprises and the introduction of bankruptcy proceedings for firms that continue to lose money as well as some import restrictions.

Trade union official asks UK to reassure North Sea workers

VIENNA, July 13. (OPECNA): The working atmosphere on North Sea offshore oil rigs will be severely affected if the British government failed to provide satisfactory answers to "many questions" surrounding last week's explosion on Occidental Petroleum's Piper Alpha platform, according to a senior trade union official. Mal Keenen, officer for offshore affairs of the Transport and General Workers' Union in Aberdeen, told OPECNA today that if the questions were not answered the prevailing "nervousness" among offshore workers would "drag on." "This will not be good for the oil industry," he said, adding that there was also anger among the workers, including those employed by various contractor companies, about the explosion. He said that his trade union on various occasions in the past had expressed its unhappiness about safety standards on North Sea offshore oil facilities and also issued strong warnings. According to Keenen, the union was told by oil companies that the safety standards on the rigs were "good." "We were inclined to believe it until the explosion occurred and after the first shock that belief disappeared," he said. His trade union, he said would strongly demand that the offshore oil industry should receive the same treatment in safety inspection as any other sector of the economy.

Latin Americans urged to take common stand on debt repayment

CARACAS, July 13. (Reuter): Former President Carlos Andres Perez yesterday urged American debtor nations to take a common stand in seeking easier repayment terms for the region's foreign debt. Perez, the front-running candidate in elections set for December, told a news conference the developed countries had forced the region's debtors to accept "obscene conditions" for repayment. "We shouldn't have complexes. We should do what the industrialised nations do: agree upon a policy that strengthens our negotiating power. And that's what we are going to do," Perez said. "Fortunately, when I become president, the conditions will be ripe for applying these policies." Perez, who governed Venezuela from 1974 to 1979 during the era of its petroleum bonanza, has been a frequent proponent of regional action on the foreign debt, saying no Latin American country should pay more than 20 per cent of its export earnings on debt payments. Venezuela last year spent 46.5 per cent of its \$10 billion export earnings on debt servicing. Perez told reporters no country by itself can hope to fight what he termed the "economic totalitarianism" of the industrialised nations. "The presidents of the seven most powerful economies in the world have just met in Toronto. But when they talk about the presidents of Latin America meeting to reach an agreement, they raise a fuss. They say the scoundrel debtors are going to form a debtors' club," Perez said. Venezuela's foreign debt of \$30.3 billion is the fifth largest in the developing world and the fourth in Latin America, following those of Brazil, Mexico and Argentina.

Sudan has no plan to devalue currency

KHARTOUM, July 13. (Reuter): Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi said yesterday Sudan had no intention of devaluing its currency but it still hoped for an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

"We have differences with the Fund, but we hope that we will eventually agree," Mahdi told his first news conference in nearly two months.

Trend

"There is no intention or a trend to adjust the exchange rate of the Sudanese pound," he added.

The IMF wants a devaluation to assist major donors in financing a four-year economic recovery programme from the fiscal year that started on July 1.

Sudan devalued its currency last October by 44 per cent and raised oil and sugar prices as part of an agreement with the IMF, to which Sudan is over \$700 million in arrears.

Objected

Major Western donors have already pledged \$227.6 million in balance of payments support after a meeting in Paris in December of a consultative group hosted by the World Bank.

Sudan, with a population of 23 million, has a foreign debt of nearly \$12 billion which it has not been able to fully service since the early 1980s.

Mahdi said the IMF team which visited Sudan last month was generally satisfied with the country's economic performance.

Japanese fear Bentsen's trade record

TOKYO, July 13. (UPI): The prospect of Senator Lloyd Bentsen becoming the US Vice-President sent ripples of fear through Japan's business circles today because of Bentsen's record on trade issues.

Bentsen, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, was a chief architect of the comprehensive trade reform bill Congress passed this spring.

Objected

The Japanese government strongly objected to the bill for restricting free trade and was harsh when President Reagan vetoed it.

But the news that Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis picked Bentsen as his running mate left many Japanese uneasy.

"We have a real fear of (Bentsen)," said Hideaki Tanaka, director of the International Economic Division of Keidanren, Japan's most powerful business association.

"He (Bentsen) is notorious among the Japanese business sector," said Seizaburo Sato, a

professor of politics at Tokyo University and adviser to prime minister.

"Most Japanese people will not be so happy," Sato said.

Publicly the government made little comment.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeuchi's spokesman, Keizo Obuchi, said, "The Japanese government is not in a position to comment on Bentsen. It is up to the American people to select their president."

Favour

But privately Japanese leaders are said to favour the Republicans over the Democrats because Republicans are seen as free traders.

Critical

And trade with Japan, which accounted for about one third of the deficit, is critical to any solution.

Bentsen favours a "get tough" policy with Japan.

"We have to open up these markets and knock down these barriers to trade," Bentsen said earlier this year.

"We have seen this administration apply (trade retaliation) in an erratic way," Bentsen said. "And sometimes our trading partners don't take it seriously."

Squeezed

"I used to be able to take foreign holidays twice a year," said a professional Tehran man.

Not any more. On top of ticket costs, a new war tax of 200,000 rials — \$2,

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

LONDON

INCHCAPE

224/4

JAGUAR

298/0

LAZBORE

432/0

LAND SECS

570/4

LAPORTE

418/0

NAME

LAST

LASNO

458/0

NAME

CLOSE

OPEN

NAME

LAST

LONRHO

454/0

NAME

LEGAL-GEN

323/0

NAME

1ST CHARL

13/0

13/4

NAME

2ND ALICE

748/0

747/0

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BR DREDDI

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A B PORTS

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246/0

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438/0

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AAB KENT

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HAWKELL C

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423/0

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BERISFORD

359/0

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PEARSON

720/0

NAME

ALLD IN B

255/0

NAME

HILKINGTON

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PLESSEY

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REDLAND

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

ARAB TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, JULY 14-15, 1988

International Bond Highlights

Frankfurt—A unit of Dresdner Bank AG is issuing a one billion mark, 10-year floating rate note with a coupon of 1/32 pct over three months. London Interbank offered rate quoted at par, Dresdner Bank said as lead manager. (RTX 0928) West German bankers said rising mark interest rates prompted the bank to reopen the mark FRN sector. (Economic spotlight, ECGR-W)

Zurich—Ciba-Geigy AG is issuing two 150 million Swiss franc bonds, one straight and one convertible into the company's participation certificates. Credit Suisse said. (RTTS 1340)

London—Philip Morris Credit Corp., a unit of Philip Morris Companies Inc., is issuing a 125 million Canadian dollar Eurobond due Nov. 2, 1990 bearing a coupon of 10-1/8 pct and priced at 101, said Merrill Lynch Capital Markets International Ltd as lead manager. (RTUF 1407)

London—Royal Bank of Canada is issuing eight billion yen of deposit notes due July 26, 1992 with interest at a set margin over Japanese long term prime rate, LTCB International Ltd said as lead manager. (RTYP 1039)

Interest Bank Rates

CALL	ONE MONTH	THREE MONTHS	Bid
LDN 8-1/2 1/4	9-3/4 5/8	10-3/8 1/4	
FFT 4-50/60	4-70/75	5-00/15	
PAR 7-7/16 9/16	7-1/16 3/16	7-5/16 7/16	
ZUR 1-5/8 1-7/8	3-5/8 3-7/8	3-3/4 6	
BRX 4.00	6-11/16 13/16	7-1/16 13/16	
RON 10-1/8 10-5/8	10-5/4 11-1/4	11-11-1/2	
ANS 4-1/8 4-3/8	4-7/16 4-9/16	4-13/16 4-15/16	
TOK 3.6250 6875	3.9575 4.0000	4.0625 1250	
ECU 6.75	6.81 6.93	7.06 7.18	

Interest Rates

FOLLOWING are the average KD interest rates of local interbank transactions as reported by participants to Central Bank of Kuwait yesterday.

Period	Offered	Bid
1 month	5-3/4	6-1/8
3 months	6-1/8	6-7/16
6 months	6-5/16	6-5/8
1 year	6-5/16	6-11/16

BOMBAY

PR.CLOSE	OPEN	CLOSE	GLIMDI	62	61.50	62	NICO	585	572.50	570
ACC 225	224.50	225	GRASIM	45.5	44.50	45	MUKUND	86	85.50	76
ASIA PAINT 157.50	155	153.75	SSFC	106	106	105	NOCIL	440	440	445
BAJAJ AUTO 238.75	237.50	237.50	HIND LEVER	127.50	128	127.50	OKAY	33	31.75	32.50
BAR.RAYON 240	235	237.50	HINDALCO	70	70	69.50	PEICO	29.50	28.50	29.50
BOM.DYING 119.50	119.50	119	HINDCOPA	86	86.50	85.50	PFIZER	62.50	62	65
BR. BOND 90	85	80	HINDMOTOR	22	22	21.25	RAYMOND	49	47.50	49
BSE INDEX 579.02	588.01	IND ORE	21.50	21.50	21.50	RELIANCE	205.50	204	200.50	
CENTURYSPL 855	860	885	INDRAYON	71.50	70.25	71	SIEMENS	68	68	69
COLGATE 208.75	210	210	INDROL	170	167.50	170	SPIC	47.50	48	47
DEEPAKFERT 34	34	33.50	ITC	43	41.50	42.50	STDMILLS	245	245	
EL.HOTEL 49	48	50	JAYSYNTH	64.50	65	64	TATA PUR	228.50	227.50	230
ESKAYAR 156.25	156.25	153.75	L AND T	96.50	97	97	TATACHEM	69	68.50	69
ESSAR 20	19.25	19.25	HARINORA	59	57.50	57	TELCO	650	652.50	655
GAR. POLY 79	79	79	MASTERSPL	10.37	10.25	10.50	TSICO	782.50	783.75	782.50
GE.SHIP 29.50	29.50	29.50	MATHER PL	52	50	51	VOLATAS	290	287.50	292.50

FRANKFURT

TOKYO

STOCK	LAST PR-CLSE	STOCK	LAST PR-CLSE	MITSUBI CP	1200	1220	MITSUB EL	945	950
AEG 200.6	200.6	TAIJINHOTO	3080	3110	2430	2440	990	997	
ALLIANZ VR 1557.00	1482.00	TAIKI ELEC	660	665	1020	1030	914	919	
BADENWERK 182.0	182.0	ASAHI GAS	1950	1980	1750	1780	1700	1720	
BASF 255.0	256.9	ASAHI OPT	745	752	1560	1560	1160	1160	
BAUER 291.5	293.0	BANK TOKYO	1560	1560	1320	1330	1320	1370	
BAUER HYP 341.5	348.0	BRIDGESTON	1200	1200	1100	1080	1090	1090	
BBC 305.0	303.0	CASIO COMP	1240	1240	1240	1240	1240	1240	
BHF 407.0	409.0	CHUNG NING	150	150	150	150	150	150	
BH 518.0	523.5	CITIZEN H	897	872	872	872	870	870	
COMMERZBK 229.2	232.2	D-ICHI KAN	3000	3080	NIPOL	1070	1090		
CONTI GUNN 260.0	264.0	DAI NIP IK	811	829	NIP YUSEN	830	792		
DAIMER BEN 701.0	713.5	DAI NIP PT	2470	2450	NIS MOTON	1260	1230		
DEUTSC BK 471.0	475.0	DAI NIP SC	1100	1080	NONURA SEC	3760	3820		
DLM 356.0	355.0	DAICEL	891	895	OLYMPUS	1100	1120		
DRESDNER B 254.0	256.0	DAIWA N	17482.3	18200	PENTA OCH	852	879		
DT BABCOCK 168.0	171.5	DAIWA SEC	2450	2500	RENTON	3050	3090		
FELDMEHL 217.8	228.5	EBRA MFG	976	990	RENOM	975	990		
GOLDKINN 311.0	313.0	EISAI	2000	2030	SANYO ELEC	748	757		
HOECHST AG 272.5	273.0	FUJITSU	1630	1630	SEIYU ST	2260	2260		
HOTEM 188.0	186.0	FUJI PHOTO	3610	3630	SEKISUI PB	1670	1680		
HUSSEL NLD 419.0	427.5	FUJISAWA	1800	1790	SHARP	1250	1240		
KALI SALZ 156.0	163.5	FUJITA CP	752	739	SHISEIDO	1790	1790		
KARSTADT 429.0	434.0	HITACHI	1590	1600	SOMY	5290	5400		
KAUFHOF 358.0	361.0	HONDA MOT	1800	1820	SUMITOMO	1100	1130		
KLOECK H 129.0	126.5	ISETAN	2210	2160	TAISEI	922	927		
KLOECK W 166.0	171.5	JAP. SYN KU	1260	1280	TAISHO MRN	1070	1080		
KONAMI 194.2	198.0	JAPAN AIR	13600	13700	TAKEDA CH	2650	2650		
MANNESMAN 195.5	193.7	JAPAN MET	666	666	TEIJIN	835	845		
HERCDES 576.0	590.0	KAJIMA	1440	1450	TKO NEW IX	197.97	207.97		
METALL 311.0	308.5	KANSAI EL	3330	3300	TKO NEW X	197.97	207.97		
NIXDORF PF 443.0	452.5	KAO SOAP	1790	1800	TOKYO ELEC	1210	1200		
NORKY HYD 57.20	57.70	KAWASAKI H	711	688	TOKYO GAS	1210	1220		
PHILIP KOM 595.0	604.0	KAWASAKI S	736	741	TOKYO POWR	570	5900		
PORSCHE 520.0	521.0	KIRIN BREW	2000	1990	TOKYU IND	926	937		
PREUSSAG 176.8	177.5	KONATSU	810	801	TOSHIBA EL	1060	1030		
RHEINMETAL 300.0	303.0	KUBATO LTD	756	757	TOTO	2070	2060		
RWE 227.2	227.0	KYOCERA	528	5300	TOYO KOGYO	725	710		
RWE P 213.5	213.5	MAKITA EL	1720	1720	TOYOTA MOT	2640	2560		

BUSINESS

Dealers shrug off intervention

Dollar jumps on Greenspan's report on US growth

LONDON, July 13. (Reuter): The dollar jumped today when the head of the US Central Bank forecast the American economy would grow slightly faster than expected this year.

Dealers shrugged off intervention in the currency markets by the Central Bank just moments before his statement. The Federal Reserve sold dollars to keep its value from rising too quickly.

Inflation

In testimony to Congress, US Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan also said inflation was likely to be slightly less than forecast, while the American trade deficit would keep heading lower.

The dollar rose a pfennig in Europe to almost 1.85 West German marks — its highest in over nine months — and climbed above 133 Japanese yen. It steadied at 1.8480 marks and 133 yen.

Wall Street stocks firmed. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose more than 14 points to nearly 2,107 by late morning in New York, but fell back to 2,099 by lunchtime. London shares firmed but Tokyo eased slightly.

Trading in most markets was nervous as dealers awaited the

US trade figures for May, which will be reported on Friday. The dollar had gained seven per cent over the past month after a sharp drop in the US trade deficit — but in the past it has fallen even more sharply on news that the deficit was up.

Greenspan, meanwhile, said the dollar need not be perfectly stable.

"But wide swings in the dollar, and boom and bust cycles in our export and import-competing industries, should be avoided," he told the Senate Banking Committee.

Impact

He spoke within minutes of Federal Reserve intervention in the New York currency markets to slow the dollar's rise. Its sales of dollars had little impact.

Earlier, Federal Reserve Governor Wayne Angell told a farm group that the dollar's recent rally made sense after sharp declines earlier.

"And so, we would naturally get some rebound effects," he said, adding that relatively high US interest rates are apt to set off a "capital splurge back to the United States."

The risk of higher inflation has been worrying dealers.

Dealers had been watching

Greenspan's testimony for signs on how the US Central Bank views the risk of inflation, especially since American grain prices are on the rise again. Wheat and corn (maize) prices firms in Chicago while soybean prices jumped the maximum allowed by the Chicago board of trade.

Some dealers believe the Federal Reserve could push interest rates up to cool inflation.

Boost

That would raise the return on US bank accounts and dollar-denominated bonds and so boost demand for the dollar but costlier borrowing could cut deeply into business profits.

But, said Angell, "monetary policy needs to remain stable attached to our goals of reducing the rate of inflation, but not responding to any direct way to the events of commodity prices that are associated with the drought."

The first official estimates of the drought's impact came yesterday when the US Department of Agriculture said it expects this year's corn (maize) crop by more than one-quarter, compared with last year's harvest. The soybean crop should fall by more than one-eighth, it said.

Remarks by Bank of Japan Governor Sakoshi Sumita that major nations remain committed to stable currencies and that

push food prices up.

But sliding oil prices continue to ease inflationary pressure. Brent crude oil from the North Sea fell 15 cents a barrel to dip below \$14.

The price of gold, a favoured hedge against inflation, was fixed in London this afternoon at \$435, up \$1.20 from yesterday afternoon.

Nervous

Meanwhile, the Tokyo financial markets were nervous as dealers awaited the release of key US trade data later in the week. The US dollar was steady while Tokyo stocks fell.

"We will decide which way to go after seeing the trade data," a senior currency dealer at a major Japanese bank said.

The dollar closed in Tokyo at 132.47 yen and 1.8365/70 West German marks against 132.35/40 yen and 1.8355/60 marks in New York yesterday.

Stocks, oil prices and the dollar all fell in New York as investors tried to position themselves in anticipation of Friday's release of US trade figures in New York yesterday.

They said investors were disappointed by Wall Street's fall and the failure of gold to hold

above the \$437 mark.

Japan will keep its monetary policy unchanged had little impact, dealers said.

"I think his remarks were neutral to the dollar, not new or surprising at all," a manager at Mitsui Trust and Banking said.

Tokyo share prices fell on concerns about the US trade data, but were above their lows on bar-gain-hunting after morning declines, brokers said.

"If a very good trade figure comes out, the Tokyo market will fall," said Kaoru Shimura, chief fund manager at Sumitomo Life Insurance. "Institutional investors aren't actively buying, but when stocks fall, they seem to get picked up."

The Nikkei stock index lost 79.74 points, or 0.28 per cent, to close at 28,020.10.

Gold was trading at around \$436.30 an ounce by late afternoon in Tokyo, down from New York's close of \$437.25.

Stocks, oil prices and the dollar all fell in New York as investors tried to position themselves in anticipation of Friday's release of US trade figures in New York yesterday.

They said investors were disappointed by Wall Street's fall and the failure of gold to hold

above the \$437 mark.

Cairns Group presents farm plan to GATT

GENEVA, July 13. (Reuter): The Cairns Group of 14 farming nations today called for fundamental trade reform by phasing out agricultural subsidies worldwide by the year 2000, starting with a freeze at the end of this year.

The compromise proposal aimed at narrow major differences between the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC) on how to reduce huge food stockpiles and boost commodity prices, delegates said.

Stressed

The United States has stressed long-term reform to end export subsidies by the end of the century, while the EEC has so far agreed to only short-term discipline for certain products.

The Cairns Group said agriculture should be fully liberalised through an elimination of subsidies and opening up access to traditionally restricted markets, such as Japan.

The six-page plan was submitted by Australia on behalf of the group, which also includes Argentina, Canada, Brazil and New Zealand, at the start of a two-day meeting of the agriculture negotiating committee of the Uruguay trade round.

The 105-nation Uruguay round negotiations are being held under the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

"This should enable the United States and European Economic Community to begin the real process of negotiation," a Cairns Group ambassador said. "We are the only group capable of doing it."

Peter Field, deputy secretary of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, said in a statement as he presented the proposal to a closed-door meeting: "Clearly, the negotiating process needs to be stimulated at this point."

"Agricultural trade reform is needed just as much now as a year or two ago when commodity markets were depressed."

The plan urged trade ministers meeting in Montreal in December for a mid-term review of the four-year round to combat the \$225 billion spent annually on farm subsidies.

It urged countries to freeze their farm export subsidies after the ministerial session, then reduce them in 1989 and 1990 by 10 per cent each year.

Developing countries, many of which are squeezed by external debt and low commodity prices, would be exempted from the first steps of reform.

In 1989, negotiation of long-term rules should be started with the aim of agreeing on annual reductions in agricultural support, the Cairns Group said.

BP looking towards a buoyant period

LONDON, July 13. (UPI): British Petroleum Company PLC (BP) is looking towards a buoyant period in terms of oil production, analysts for the Petroleum Times price report said yesterday.

The acquisition of Britoil last year has provided the company with a further 200,000 barrels per day (bpd), and BP's output now

looks set to rise until 1990, remaining stable through 1992 at about 1.8 million bpd, an increase of 300,000 bpd over earlier estimates, the analysts said.

On future investments, BP recently anticipated a capital expenditure in excess of \$6 billion during 1988, excluding acquisitions, of which 50 per cent will focus on oil and gas exploration and production, it said.

BP now holds a third of the British continental shelf gross acreage, of which its net share is over 40 per cent, with 25 projects presently under development or about to enter development, the analysis said.

As far as additional acquisitions are concerned BP chairman Sir Peter Walters inferred that the company will continue to pursue this strategy as a means of expanding its operations, it said.

Like other companies, it is currently seeking potential downstream interests, notably refining and marketing outlets on the US coast, the report said.

Expanding

In Europe especially, BP Oil International, responsible for the company's downstream ventures, is currently expanding BP's marketing opportunities, the report said.

Its approach includes the pursuit of new outlets, with emphasis on updating company image, together with the introduction of new facilities such as convenience stores and car washes.

Another bogey for the company, said BP, was the recent reassessment of future Alaskan production.

BP now estimates that the drop in output from this region by 1992 will be from 830,000 bpd to 725,000 bpd, which is approximately 200,000 bpd higher than was previously estimated.

Canada's gold production declines

TORONTO: For the second year in a row, gold production in Canada has slipped behind output in the United States. Canada is now in fourth place and it will probably stay that way.

Canada has long been the third-largest gold producer in the world, after South Africa and the Soviet Union; now the US is solidly in third place, with mine production of 134.9 tons in 1987, compared with 120.3 tons in Canada. The reason is increased strip mining in Nevada.

The discovery of gold in the Carlin area of Nevada is the reason for the upsurge of production in the United States," says Fred Knight, gold analyst with Canarim Investments, based in Vancouver, British Columbia.

"The US will stay ahead of Canada because these new open-pit mines operate at a low cost per ounce produced, say \$140 to \$200 per ounce."

The figures on gold mining production come from the annual gold survey of Consolidated Gold Field PLC, a London group representing South African mining interests. Its annual report on gold mining around the world is thorough and considered to be the top reference work in the gold industry.

Deeper

While gold production in the US, Canada, and Australia increased over the past year, gold production in South Africa was down dramatically to 607 tons, from 640 in 1986, and off from a 1983 peak of 683.3 tons. One of the key reasons, according to the Consolidated report, was labour trouble in South Africa, mainly a 21-day strike by the National Union of Mineworkers.

But Canadian analysts say there were other responsible as well. "The South Africans have older mines and they have to drill deeper to get the ore, so it is harder to increase production."

South Africa still accounts for 44 per cent of non-communist-bloc gold production; as recently as 1983, South Africa's share was 61 per cent, according to figures

in the Consolidated report. The Soviet Union is not included in the tally because, while it is almost certainly the world's second-largest gold producer, its production figures are unreliable.

The US is the biggest user of gold in the world, at 236.1 tons; the second largest is Italy, at 221.8 tons; No. 3 is Japan, at 175.3 tons. Italy uses almost all its gold to make jewellery, while the US and Japan use it mainly for industrial purposes, especially electronics.

Use of gold in Japan dropped in half last year, from 342.5 tons to 173.5 tons, and part of that was because less gold was used in electronic goods. The rising yen has made those goods more expensive for the Japanese to export. The Japanese also minted gold coins in 1986 to honour the 60th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's accession to the throne, and that caused an extraordinary rise in Japanese consumption.

Finally, Canada and the US are 4-3 in the production of gold coins. The US produced 65.6 tons of American Eagles in 1987; the Royal Canadian Mint used 42.7 to produce the gold Maple Leaf.

Until 1984 South Africa, with its Krugerrand, was the dominant force in gold coins. (The Christian Science Monitor)

WORLD STOCK ROUNDUP

SYDNEY, July 13. (Reuter): Nervous profit-taking pulled prices lower, with investors worried about Wall Street's poor performance. The All Ordinaries index fell 6.6 to 1,618.4.

TOKYO: Prices closed lower in active trade on concern over the release this Friday of US May trade data. The Nikkei index fell 79.74 to 28,020.10.

HONG KONG: Prices closed lower on profit-taking but late afternoon buying pushed the Hang Seng index of its morning lows. The index fell 27.68 to 2,744.85.

SINGAPORE: Prices closed mixed in quiet trading after selected buying alternated with bouts of profit-taking. The Straits Times industrial index rose 1.94 to 1,109.19.

BOMBAY: Shares closed mixed in thin trading influenced by end-account considerations.

FRANKFURT: Prices closed

down, although late buying pushed them off mid-session lows. The Dax 30-share index, calculated once a minute during the session, fell 11.74 to 1,172.80.

ZURICH: Swiss shares closed mostly easier but off the day's lows. The All-Share index fell 4.9 to 885.2.

PARIS: French shares were lower in thin trading ahead of Thursday's Bastille Day holiday.

LONDON: Prices rose, recovering more than half Tuesday's steep losses in response to an upturn on Wall Street. The FTSE-100 index was up 10.3 at 1,868.3 at 1424 GMT.

NEW YORK: Wall Street stocks turned higher after bond futures rose on Fed chairman Greenspan's anti-inflation stand and Fed governor Angel's comments on dollar stability. The Dow Jones Industrial average was up nine points at 2,102 in early trading.

BRUSSELS, July 13. (UPI): The European Economic Community today authorised the British government to pay the equivalent of \$797 million to write off some of the debt of the Rover group before its proposed sale to British Aerospace.

Peter Sutherland, EEC executive commissioner for competition policy, said the trade bloc authorised Britain to pay \$469 million (\$797 million) to write off part of the automobile company's debts. The figure was \$231 million (\$362 million) less than Britain had asked to be allowed.

British authorities announced in March the government intended to write off the Rover group's £800 million in debt prior to selling it to British Aerospace for £150 million (\$255 million), he said.

The announcement triggered a commission study into the effects of writing off the debt on competition with other automakers.

The commission opened an investigation because of its concern that the proposed aid might distort competition in the sensitive and highly competitive automobile sector, Sutherland said.

He said the commission analysed the debt structure of Rover and found that part of the proposed £800 million could not be considered allowable debts, but rather working capital or operating expenses.

Among them, Sumitomo Bank had committed a total of \$500 million in cash and loan commitments to Campeau. An executive at the bank predicted Japanese banks' financing relating to mergers and acquisitions will increase further.

Sumitomo's Inai, whose bank also extended financing to Campeau, said leveraged buyouts have been surging sharply since the start of this year with no signs of peaking, due mainly to the stock market rally after the last October's collapse.

The commission decided part of the debt should be left on the balance sheet when the company is transferred to new ownership.

He added, however, that three of the Rover group's production sites are located in areas which are eligible for regional aid.

ARAB TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, JULY 14-15, 1988

Hungary plans to move towards market-oriented economy

Big Japanese banks reconsidering financing strategies in US

their conclusion, which rarely gave any indication whether a particular issue had sparked debate.

The radio reported that 20 central committee members had asked to speak after Nemeth's report on measures needed to curb the \$18-billion gross debt and stimulate the stagnating economy.

In a radical departure from traditionally secretive party proceedings, the session was attended by a correspondent from state radio, who gave hourly updates direct from the Central Committee chamber.

Critical

Premier Karoly Grosz, who also became party chief at the end of May, has repeatedly appealed for public support of what he says are unpopular but necessary austerity measures.

Grosz took over as party leader from Janos Kadar, who now has the honorary post of party president. Kadar was reported by state-run media to be on vacation for today's key meeting.

Grosz says he needs an informed public and has embarked on a policy of relative openness

SPORTS

STEINBACH SILENCES CRITICS WITH HOME RUN

AL outlast NL in All-Star game

CINCINNATI, July 13. (AP) Terry Steinbach, the weakest hitter in the All-Star game, hit a home run and sacrificed fly last night as the American League beat the National League 2-1 in another pitcher-dominated match.

Steinbach's homer off Dwight Gooden, in a year when home runs are down almost 25 percent, and six-hit pitching enabled the AL to win for only the fourth time in 26 games but two of the last three.

The NL still leads the series 37-21, with three of those losses coming under manager Whitney Herzog. He became the only NL manager to lose three times.

Sacrifice

Steinbach, batting only .217 for Oakland, homered in the third inning and hit a bases-loaded sacrifice fly to the warning track in the fourth against Bob Knepper. That was all for the AL, which had managed only five runs in the last four All-Star games.

That was enough, however, as eight pitchers shut down the NL. Frank Viola set down the only six hitters he faced for the victory, and Dennis Eckersley, leading the Majors with 26 saves, got the final three batters.

A crowd of 55,837 including Vice-President George Bush, saw 30 first-time All-Stars give the game a new look.

The best of them was Steinbach, who became the eighth player to homer in his first All-Star at-bat and was named the game's Most Valuable Player.



Vice-President Bush tosses away his jacket and then throws the first pitch. (Reuter wirephoto)

He sent Gooden's 0-1 pitch over right fielder Darryl Strawberry's outstretched glove.

Gooden, the starter and loser in the 1986 game, was nickel for three hits in three innings. Knepper, his relief, did not better as Dave Winfield hit a one-out double in the fourth. Winfield's seven All-Star doubles are a record and he tied Mickey Mantle and Joe Morgan by hitting safely in his seventh straight game.

A walk to Cal Ripken, making him 1-for-12 in All-Star competition, Coleman trotted home on Gubicza's wild pitch. Gubicza's eight wild pitches this season are the most on either team.

Andre Dawson and Darryl Strawberry followed with infield singles, but Gubicza avoided fur-

ther trouble by getting Bobby Bonilla on a fly ball and Will Clark on a grounder.

After that, the pitchers dominated.

Gubicza settled down for a perfect fifth and Dave Steib gave up Sandberg's single in the sixth but got Strawberry on a fly ball to end the inning and leave Sandberg at second.

Gary Carter hit a two-out single in the seventh against Texas' Jeff Russell and Cincinnati pinch-runner Chris Sabo, the only rookie in the game, stole second. Rafael Palmeiro walked and Andy Van Slyke followed with a hard grounder that Mattingly stopped with a dive to his right. He recovered and threw to

first baseman Don Mattingly

and the ball was in the glove of right fielder Darryl Strawberry.

A great play in the seventh inning by three-time Gold Glove first baseman Don Mattingly

shortstop Cal Ripken for an inning-ending forceout.

The NL pitchers had little trouble after Steinbach's heroics. David Cone and Kevin Gross each worked a perfect inning for the NL before Tim Laudner, who replaced Steinbach, doubled in the seventh off Mark Davis. Pittsburgh's Bob Wall relieved and retired Carney Lansford on a ground ball, stranding Laudner.

Gooden was called for a balk in the third inning, the first one called in All-Star game since Clemens and Charlie Hough were charged in 1986. There have been nearly twice as many balks called this season already compared to last year's record of 356.

When the ballots for this year's baseball All-Star game were all counted, Steinbach had received 690,438 votes, enough to make him the starting catcher.

Average

Many felt he should not have made the team, even as a backup, because of his anaemic .217 batting average with only five home runs and 19 RBIs.

But Steinbach silenced the critics last night.

He could have commented on his critics following his performance but declined to do so.

"I'm not going to snub my nose at anybody," Steinbach said after the game.

"I just felt that going to the All-Star game, I was going to try to show the people that I did belong here. I didn't plan any of that, but now that it happened, I hope people will change their minds."



Coe drops out of first 1,500m for two years

DUBLIN, July 13. (Reuter)

Olympic champion Steve Coe was consulting a physiotherapist today after failing to complete a 1,500 metres race here last night.

The Briton, who is aiming for a third 1,500 metres gold medal at the Seoul Olympics which start in September, had hoped to celebrate victory in his first race over the distance for nearly two years.

Pulled

But on a rain-lashed evening, Coe was involved in a collision with just over a lap to go.

The extent of the punishment to the back of his left leg just behind the knee will not be known until the injury is examined. But despite Coe's hopeful claim that "it doesn't seem too seriously," the injury could not have come at a worse time with the start of the Olympics barely two months away.

"There were just small problems. I'm sure that by the time of the Olympics, there will be a proper compromise" between strictness and friendliness in security, Moon said.

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Sri Lanka to leave for England on Saturday

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, July 13. (AP): Sri Lankan cricketers leave the island Saturday to tour England, hopeful of a Test win overseas despite a lack of international experience.

Captained by stylish right-hand batsman Ranjan Madugalle, 29, Sri Lanka will play one Test match, a one-day international and eight matches against English county sides.

"We are confident," Madugalle said in an interview. "The boys are physically and mentally prepared for this tour."

The Test scheduled late August at Lords will be the third Test between England and Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka lost the first Test here in 1982 by seven wickets and drew the second at Lords in 1984.

Team manager Abu Fuard said: "There is a lot of improvement in the Sri Lankan side, but other countries are taking us more seriously and putting on more pressure."

Appearance

The Sri Lankan 16-member squad selected last month includes former captain Dulip Mendis, 36, who on his last appearance against England scored 111 and 94 in a drawn Test match.

Mendis, Sri Lanka's most experienced cricketer, has represented the island for the past 15 years. He resigned as captain after last year's World Cup in India and Pakistan in which Sri Lanka lost all its matches.

Sri Lankan selectors hope the inclusion of Mendis on the team will strengthen the batting, which has collapsed on some international tours.

Sri Lanka, regarded as the "babes of Test cricket," came of age at Lords in 1984 when it recorded its highest Test score of 491 for seven wickets.

Besides Mendis' achievement, opener Sunil Wettimunay scored a marathon 190 and wicket-keeper Amal Silva hammered 102.

Sri Lanka's record in Test cricket stands at two wins, 14 losses and 10 draws. The wins were against India in 1985 and Pakistan in 1986 on home ground.

In one-day internationals, Sri Lanka has won 13 and lost 53.

Sri Lanka has played seven one day internationals against England, winning one and losing five. There was no decision in one game.

Lure

The Tamil guerrilla war in the north of the island has made it difficult for Sri Lanka to lure foreign teams. New Zealand suspended a tour here in April 1987 because of the threat of violence.

Australia twice cancelled tours to Sri Lanka, most recently in April. On July 7, the English Test and County Cricket Board announced it will not tour this island in November.

"In the first three years of my test career I played 14 Test matches, but in the past two years I have played only three Test matches," Madugalle complained.

He said the team needed international exposure to be judged.

Since Madugalle's appointment as captain, Sri Lanka has played just one Test match, against Australia last February. It lost the match by an innings.

Australia to play three Tests on Pakistan tour

ISLAMABAD, July 13. (Reuter): Australia are to play three Tests and three one-day internationals during their nine-match tour of Pakistan starting September.

The itinerary announced by the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan (BCCP) is as follows:

Sept 6-8: President's XI v Australia, Rawalpindi.

Sept 10-12: Baluchistan Governor's XI v Australia, Quetta.

Sept 15-20: Pakistan v Australia — First Test, Karachi.

Sept 23-28: Pakistan v Australia — Second Test, Faisalabad.

Sept 30: Pakistan v Australia — first one-day international, Gujranwala.

Oct 2-4: North-West Frontier Governor's XI v Australia, Peshawar.

Oct 7-12: Pakistan v Australia — third Test, Lahore.

Oct 14: Pakistan v Australia — second one-day international, Lahore.

Oct 15: Pakistan v Australia — third one-day international, Hyderabad.

WHITE UPSETS TURNBULL

Shriver struggles past Phelps

NEWPORT, R.I., July 13. (Reuter): Top seed Pam Shriver played sluggishly but managed to defeat fellow American Terry Phelps 7-5 6-1 in the first round of the \$200,000 Newport International tennis tournament yesterday.

Eighth seed Wendy Turnbull of Australia was the only seeded player who failed to reach the second round on the grass courts of the Newport Casino.

The 35-year-old Turnbull was ousted by American Wendy White, ranked 59 in the world, 6-2 6-4. White forced the 55th-ranked Australian into making numerous errors and never trailed in the match.

White's compatriot second-seeded Lori McNeil and seventh-seeded Gretchen Magers also advanced in straight sets.

McNeil turned in a strong serve and volley performance to beat Australian Michelle Jagard 6-3 6-4, while Magers posted a comfortable 6-3 6-2 victory over compatriot Katrina Adams.

Shriver, the defending champion who has been battling mononucleosis since the first week of June, had her timing further off by a two hour and 45 minute rain delay before play began.

When the match finally got under way, the top seed jumped out to a 5-3 30-0 lead against Phelps but committed three



Shriver: played sluggishly

volley errors to lose her serve in the ninth game.

Phelps, ranked 65 in the world, managed to stay on serve to 5-6. But the fourth-ranked Shriver

came up with four aggressive service returns in the 12th game to end the set.

In the second set Shriver played with more consistency and her serve-and-volley grass court game proved too much for Phelps, who prefers to remain on the baseline.

"Losing my serve with a 5-3 lead was pretty stupid," Shriver said. "My legs don't feel that good out there."

"I haven't really been able to practice properly for about five weeks because of the mono, but I think I showed some better tennis in the second set," she said.

Results

Pam Shriver (US) beat Terry Phelps (US) 7-5 6-1; Lori McNeil (US) beat Michelle Jagard (Australia) 6-3 6-4; Gretchen Magers (US) beat Katrina Adams (US) 6-3 6-2; Wendy White (US) beat Wendy Turnbull (Australia) 6-2 6-4; Kim Steinmetz (US) beat Tina Mochizuki (US) 7-5 6-2; Alison Scott (US) beat Jeri Ingram (US) 6-2 7-5; Lea Antonopoulos (US) beat Jill Smoller (US) 7-5 6-1; Julie Richardson (Australia) beat Carin Bakun (Netherlands) 6-0 7-6 (7-4); Carol Christian (US) beat Jennifer Santrock (US) 5-7 6-3 6-2.



Kuwait's Salim Saeed Al Azami (No.8) collides with an Algerian opponent during their match on Tuesday evening. Algeria won the game 1-0 (Reuter wirephoto)

SPORTS BRIEFS

Fine reduced

GENEVA, July 13. (Reuter): The European Football Union (UEFA) today reduced a fine of 50,000 Swiss francs (\$53,000) imposed on UEFA Cup champions Bayer Leverkusen to 30,000 Swiss francs (\$30,100) on appeal.

Libertadores Cup

MONTEVIDEO, July 13. (Reuter): Wanderers of Uruguay beat Millonarios of Colombia 2-1 (halftime 1-1) in a South American Libertadores Cup Group Three soccer match yesterday.

Swedish Open

BASTAD, Sweden, July 13. (Reuter): Magnus Gustafsson failed to live up to his second seeding when he fell easy prey to Italian clay-court specialist Francesco Cancellotti in the Swedish Open tennis second round yesterday. Gustafsson lost 7-6 6-1.

Mecir wins

STUTTGART, West Germany, July 13. (Reuter): Top seed Milosav Mecir of Czechoslovakia overcame stout resistance from Frenchman Thierry Tulasne to reach the third round of the Stuttgart Tennis Grand Prix yesterday. Mecir won 6-2 6-6 2-6.

Wales manager

LONDON, July 13. (Reuter): Former Leeds United and Tottenham midfielder Terry Yorath was appointed part-time manager of Wales yesterday after successfully completing a three-match spell as caretaker manager.

Football games

TOKYO, July 13. (AP): Eight nations will compete in the second international football games for boys next month in Tokyo, the organisers said today.

Lajos Detari

TIMMERSDORFER STRAND, West Germany, July 13. (Reuter): West German First Division soccer club Eintracht Frankfurt yesterday agreed to sell Hungarian midfielder Lajos Detari to Piraeus of Greece for an undisclosed transfer fee.

Beckenbauer denies

FRANKFURT, West Germany, July 13. (Reuter): West German national soccer coach Franz Beckenbauer today dismissed as pure speculation reports that he would supervise the US team in the buildup to the 1994 World Cup finals which the United States will host.

Hero's welcome

BASTAD, Sweden, July 13. (Reuter): The Swedish tennis public gave Wimbledon champion Stefan Edberg a hero's welcome when he arrived today to mount a campaign for the doubles title at the Swedish Open tennis championships.

RESULTS of Sheraton Bridge Club game held on Tuesday:

1. Fouad Farah & Dr Hassan Al Zaid
2. Simon & Jaggi
3. Meesuri & Sheria

E/W

1. Samaha & Albidin
2. Dr Reddy & Lata
3. Mrs B. Pereira & D'Souza

A marathon bridge session will be held tomorrow at Sheraton Hotel at 3.00 pm.



• World chess champion Gary Kasparov (left) and ladies world chess champion Nona Gaprindashvili, both of the Soviet Union, show their satisfaction after receiving the awards naming them as the best world chess players for 1987 during a special ceremony in Barcelona, Spain, on Tuesday evening. (Reuter wirephoto)

Nevin valued at \$1.6 million

LONDON, July 13. (Reuter): Scottish international winger Pat Nevin was valued at £925,000 (\$1.6 million) today, more than three times the figure English First Division club Everton had offered to pay for him.

An independent tribunal set the figure after being asked to rule between the rival valuations of Everton and Chelsea, the club Nevin is leaving.

Relegated

Everton had given him a £300,000 (\$510,000) price tag, Chelsea, who have just been relegated to the Second Division, had asked for £1.7 million (\$2.9 million).

The discrepancy between the two clubs' valuations was the biggest the tribunal has had to deal with.

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Another more difficult stage, awaits the men tomorrow with two steep climbs approaching 2,000 metres (6,600 foot) above sea level.

Parra's time was six hours, 4 minutes, 54 seconds as he took control after the first mountain.

Frenchman Thierry Claveyrolat was second, 20 seconds behind, edging the Netherlands' Steven

Bauer keeps overall lead

MORZINE, France, July 13. (AP): Canada's Steve Bauer held on to a tenuous lead today after the Tour de France entered the mountains in a stage won by Fabio Parra of Colombia.

As the three-week cycling classic reached its halfway mark, Bauer led by 11 seconds over France's Jerome Simon, his margin being sliced by three seconds from the day before.

Parra won the longest stage of the tour, a 232-kilometre trip from Besancon to Morzine. The cyclists went about 40-kilometres into Switzerland for a trip around Lake Leman near Lausanne.

Parra's time was six hours, 4 minutes, 54 seconds as he took control after the first mountain.

Frenchman Thierry Claveyrolat was second, 20 seconds behind, edging the Netherlands' Steven

Parra in a sprint.

Twice the cyclists climbed over 1,000-metres above sea level in a gut-rending ride in the warm French and Swiss sun.

The favoured climbers started making their moves in the Alps with Parra, fellow Colombian Luis Herrera, and Spain's Pedro Delgado in strong positions entering the mountains 170 kilometres into the stage.

Another more difficult stage, awaits the men tomorrow with two steep climbs approaching 2,000 metres (6,600 foot) above sea level.

By the time the men come to

the time trial on Friday from Grenoble to Villard-de-Lans, the Tour's top riders may have sorted themselves out for the final eight-day stretch on its way to the July 24 conclusion in Paris.

He has said he does not wish to

undertake winter tours again for family reasons and the TCCB may be unhappy about appointing a man for the final two Tests against West Indies and then having to find a new leader for India.

An announcement had been expected yesterday and was then put back 24 hours. But Peter Lush, spokesman for the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB), said today: "The question of the captain is under discussion. There will be no announcement today."

Tour

The TCCB are reported to have approached Graham Gooch about his availability for the tour to India starting in November. This is thought to be a key factor in whether the Essex opening batsman is offered the job.

Gooch played in the 1987 World Cup in India and Pakistan last October but after that missed England's troubled travels through Pakistan and New Zealand.

Candidates include Derbyshire's Kim Barnett, Mark Nicholas of Hampshire, or the man who has taken Kent to the

Three-day match

SWANSEA, Wales, July 13. (Reuter): Rain prevented any play on the first day of the three-day cricket match between Glamorgan and the West Indies today.

Before the injunction, the 10 rebel First-Division sides — Liverpool, Everton, Manchester United, Tottenham, Arsenal, West Ham, Nottingham Forest, Aston Villa, Sheffield Wednesday and Newcastle — were due to sign an exclusive television deal that would split English soccer's First Division in two.

It was looking increasingly likely that the 10 go-it-alone First-Division sides would abandon their plan after last night's high court injunction taken out by the English League.

Under this injunction, effective until July 19, the rebels were prevented from "entering into any agreement for the televising of any League matches without the consent of the League committee".

Beginning from this month, FIFA will be going all out to clean up the game and stop abuses such as players and spectators' violence, bribery, cheating and over-aged players competing in youth tournaments," he said.

Earlier in the day the other 82 League clubs agreed to oppose any private deal with the independent television network ITV.

Before the injunction, the 10 rebel First-Division sides — Liverpool, Everton, Manchester United, Tottenham, Arsenal, West Ham, Nottingham Forest, Aston Villa, Sheffield Wednesday and Newcastle — were due to sign a £32 million (\$44 million) deal with ITV today.

Now the meeting of the 10 in

top of the county championship, Chris Cowdrey, the oldest of former England captain Colin Cowdrey's three sons.

Meanwhile, Gatting faces disciplinary action from the TCCB over the contents of his recently-published autobiography "Leading From the Front".